The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,568—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 21, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy................As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage..........Rs. 500
Second Class passage...... ,, 335

The Agra carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of India's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150 Including Wines	Rs. 40 Without food.
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	600	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! AND BULBS!!!

PALEKAR and Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and up-country for their kind and liberal patronage during the past six years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their first supply of Lawngrass, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They have also just unpacked some splendid Dahlia and Gladiolus roots, and some very best garden implements. Early orders for all articles, and especially for Bulbs, are respectfully solicited. Price lists can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May 1879. Kalbadevi Road.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July 1879.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 26, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th July.
—	GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
—	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	21st July.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Leo	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases grey dhoties.
12 do. T. Red dresses.
3 do. white stripes.
2 do. T. Red Printed Jacconets.
2 do. do. Prints.
1 case brown Windsor soaps.

On account and at the risk of Tyebally Chandabhoy.

20 cases zinc paint, about 125 cwts.

On account of the concerned ex Malda.

94 bags Coffee.
100 ,, Pepper.

NOTICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms. On account and at the risk of Hajee Vullee Hajee Kumissa.

H V H K } J 8 } 1-3—2 cases Ball Thread, ex s. s. Atalanta.
4-5—2 do. do. do. Afghan.
100—1 do. Fancy goods. do. Alabama.
74-75—2 do. do. do. Lord Eslington.
90—1 do. do. do. Hindustan.
T D } J & Co. } 101—1 do. Samples do. Alabama.

On account and at the risk of E. Abdoolla and S. Adamji.

E A 5 cases Toys, ex s. s. Mirzapore.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BLACKWOOD LOGS.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder in the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, about 100 superior blackwood logs.

In small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bandar. Ex "Nimrod."

100 tons superior first class Teak Scantlings of various sizes to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, the undermentioned machinery on account and at the risk of Mr. Ebram Ramjee, the mortgagor thereof.

Marine boiler, steam engine, condenser engine bed plate, crank shaft, low and high pressure cylinders, low and high pressure slide valve, low and high pressure pistons, eccentric rods, piston rods, propeller shafts, screws, crab winches, blocks, pulleys, plates, pipes, stones, beamscale with weights, jolly boat, wooden spars, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance within 3 days.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 good serviceable palkies.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of cloth and serge cuttings, Cadet pattern boots, great coats, cloaks and capes, empty cases, tarred wrappers, &c., &c., at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the following goods, viz., about 600 maunds cloth and serge, cutting, &c., a few pairs cadet pattern boots, great coats, cloaks, and capes, empty cases, tarred wrappers, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on delivery of goods, which must be removed within 3 days from the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned on account of the undermentioned parties.

On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Roosum Ally.
A T R—1,299,102—4 cases buttons, reflectors, wicks, &c., ex "Alnwick Castle."
On account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.
A D—32, 35/6, 43/4—5 cases padlocks, pins, pens, hooks and eyes, ex "Trentham Hall."
On account and risk of Noormahomed H. Cassum.
N H C—3/5—3 cases buttons, penholders, purses, &c., ex "Avondale."
On account and risk of Essa Jamal.
E J 17/18—2 cases padlocks and purses, ex "Surat."
On account and risk of Esmaljee Essoobhoy.
E E—2/3—3 cases Amorces, ex "Lumley Castle."

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwook French polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by Broadwood and Sons, a circular glass fronted miniature brougham, a bay Arab horse, &c., the property of Major C. H. Strutt.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd August, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.

A B—1-14 = gilt chains, hardware, ex. Lord of the Isles.
On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Hoosan Ally.
A T R—103-4 = 2 cases buttons, hardware, ex. Avondale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAR, NEAR THE OLD IMAM WADDA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Seedik Shababana, and by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa, in pursuance of power of sales given in an indenture of mortgage, dated 16th May 1871, and in further charges, dated 11th August and 7th October 1871, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Shaik Abdoola Pakmoria Street, at New Town, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing in measurement about 133 3-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2762, and assessed under No. 5, and bounded on the east by the Shaik Abdoola Pakmoria Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Babajee bin Baboo Towsalkar, and on the south by the house of Visram Roopajee Bholy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON NAILS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

122 kegs iron nails 1½ to 6 inches, by J. J. Cordis and Co.

SALE OF COOMPTA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Carwar Company, Limited.

50 full-pressed bales Compta cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1879.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JULY 26th.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. HARRY St. MAUR.

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

SCREAMING COMEDY,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, on one of the best positions at Bandora Hill, opposite to Mount Chapel, the Bungalow now in the occupation of Mr. Moorehouse. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

GRAEFENBERG'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY is a certain cure for Piles and Fistula in their worst forms. It has been tried with the most complete success for sixty years.

GRAEFENBERG'S HEALTH BITTERS—The feeling of Langour and Depression, followed after Fever, Dysentery or any acute Diseases, is relieved at once by using this really valuable compound of purely vegetable drugs.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRANT BUILDINGS.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that there are still a few good rooms TO LET at Grant Buildings, and in order to secure them early application is necessary.

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Bandora Hill, a Commodious BUNGALOW belonging to and lately occupied by the late Mr. Menesse, or the Bungalow adjoining it. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "SEA VIEW" on Bandora Hill, partly furnished. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Upper-storied HOUSE at Breach Candy, known as the "MALABAR HOTEL," well adapted for a Club or Hotel. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "BREACH HOUSE" at Breach Candy, the residence of the late Mr. Allingham. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, desirable OFFICES, in Apollo Street, with spacious Godowns, at present occupied by Messrs. Lyon and Co. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the well known "CUMBALLA HOUSE." Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED.
THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.
BY
SIR G. CAMPBELL, M. P.
Price Re. 1.

TENNYSON'S
THE LOVER'S TALE.
Price Rs. 2-4.

	Rs.	a.
Waverly Novels, "*Handy volume edition*" 25 vols. *complete*, in Book Shelves	25	0
Tyndall's Fragments of Science, 2 vols, *new edition*	10	0
Pomeroy Abey, by Mrs. H. Wood	8	12
Laughing Mill, by J. Hawthorne	3	12
All Year Round, Vol. 22	3	8
Hunting Expedition to the Transval, by D. Fernandes des Neves	5	12
Galabin's Diseases of Women	4	12
New Plutarch "Judas Maccabœus"	1	8
——— "Gaspard de Coligny"	1	8
Vaz's Marine Officer's Hindustani Interpreter	2	8
Cæsar, *A Sketch*, by J. A. Froude	10	0
Campbell's White and Black, *outcome of a visit to the United States*	8	12
Cobbold's Parasites ; Treatise on the Entozoa of Man and Animals	9	8
Haweis' (Mrs.) The Art of Dress	1	0
Fonblanque's How we are Governed	1	12
Handy Dictionary of Commercial Information	3	0
Facts and Fallacies of Modern Protection	1	12
Pharmacopœia of the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin	1	12
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, *new cheap edition*	1	4
Mallock's Is Life Worth Living ? *author of the New Republic*	7	12
Everybody's Lawyer, 14,600 *Statements of the Law.*	4	12
Sebastian's Digest of Cases of Trade Mark, &c.	13	4
Carpenter's Modern Elocutionist and Reciter	2	4
Thornbury's Old Stories Re-told	1	8
Dickens's Dictionary of London	1	4
Smith's Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, parts 1 and 2 ......each	3	4
English Men of Letters, *new volume*, "Thackeray," by A. Trollope	1	6
Hunter's Studies in Indexing and Precis of Correspondence	2	4
Academy Notes, 1879	0	10
Grosvenor Notes, 1879	0	10
Dickens's "Christmas Stories," *new edition*	2	8
Burke's Landed Gentry, 2 vols., 6th Edition, 1879	40	0
Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols., 8th Edition, 1879	47	0
Duff's (Alex.) Life, by G. Smith, Vol. 1	7	8
Keene's Turks in India	7	12
Macleod's Theory and Practice of Banking, 2 vols. (*Third Edition*, 1879)	16	4
Spooner's Narrow Gauge Railways (*Second Edition*)	9	8
"Australasia," by A. R. Wallace (*Vol. 3 of Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel*)	13	4
Bigg's Electric Light in its Practical Application	5	12
Thomson and Tait's Treatise on Natural Philosophy, (Vol. 1, Part 1) *New Edition*	10	0
Do. Elements of Natural Philosophy, Part 1	5	12
Walford's Complete Peerage, &c., 1879	3	4
Mackenzie's Turkish Manual	3	12
Creighton's Life of the Duke of Marlborough	2	4
Le Fils Naturel A. Dumas Fils (*English Version*), by T. L. Oxley	3	4
Pocket Penal, Criminal Procedure and Police Codes (1879)	4	0
Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, 10th Edition	8	12
Wilson's Naval Hygiene (*new edition*)	6	12
Quatrefages, the Human Species, (*Vol. 26, International Scientific Series*)	3	4
Symond's Sketches and Studies in Italy	6	12
Letters of the Younger Pliny, *translated* by J. D. Lewis	3	4
Handbook of Nursing for family and general use	3	12
Guest's Lectures on the History of England, "Maps"	3	12
Barnes' Manual for Midwives	3	12
Life of Victor Emmanuel II., First King of Italy ; by G. S. Godkin, 2 vols	10	0
House of Lys ; by W. G. Hamley, 2 vols	10	12
Green's History of the English People, Vol. 3 (Puritan England and the Revolution)	10	0
Elton's Lakes and Mountains of Africa	13	4
Farrer's Primitive Manners and Customs	4	12
Noad's Students' Text Book of Electricity	7	12
Emmet's Principles and Practice of Gynæcology	15	0
Epic of Hades, *illustrated*	15	12
Gladstone's (W. E., Rt. Hon.) Gleanings of Past Years, 6 vols.	9	12
Electric Lighting and its Practical Application ; by J. N. Shoolbred	3	4
Reading from English History ; by J. R. Green, 3 parts, ...each	1	0
Dainty Dishes for Indian Tables	6	0
Dictionary of Music and Musicians (1450-1880) ; edited by G. Grove, vol. 1	13	4
Knight's Dictionary of Mechanics, 3 vols. (*cheaper edition*)	40	0
Kabul Insurrection of 1841-42 ; by Sir V. Eyre, edited by Col. Malleson	5	12
Building Construction, vol. 3, "Materials"	13	4

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ....Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue..	Rs. 15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ..	,, 16	0
Leather Cases for do.	,, 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash..........	,, 30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash..........	,, 33	0
Leather Case for do.	,, 3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares. Collar Jewels.

ESTIMAIT GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits.........10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits ......30 to	40	0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from.......35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	10	0
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do ,, ,, ..	15	8
Ladies Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-0 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ......6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ......each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ......10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ......12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ......5 to	6	0
Courier Bags......9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ......2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Ashantee Hammock from	10	8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		

	Rs.	a
English horse hair pillows	7	8
Folding Camp Bedstead..	50	0
Cork Mattrasses	22	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps......1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8
Linen Collars ......doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	8
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Mitts	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	12
Sailors' Knot	2	12
Windsors for Bow or Ring.........2-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	3	8
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	14	0
Pocket Filters	3	8
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
Helmet Cases	7	12
Portable Ink Stand	1	8

	Rs.	a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Do. Brushes	0	12
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles..	3	2
Do. Strops......3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors......1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	8
Tobacc Bouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	1	8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach......6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton	5	8
Gents' Umbrellas	5	8
Double Iron Bedstead. 7ft. 6in	95	0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75	0
Portable Washstands	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35	0
Hat Guard	0	8

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAP PIANOFORTES ON COMMISSION SALE

AT
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having left or are leaving India, their instruments are offered at very low prices as under :—

Schroeder Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	Rs. 250
Stodart Mahogany Square, 6 octaves	,, 250
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves	,, 450
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	,, 450
Broadwood Mahogany Grand, 6 octaves	,, 400
Collard and Collard Grand Mahogany with Metal Bars and bridge, 6 octaves	,, 450
Schiedmayer, Black American Walnut, 7 octaves	,, 460
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves	,, 550
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves	,, 650
Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany compass, 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only	,, 600
Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany, compass 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only	,, 750

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, have now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and their reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India.* Cash Price Rs. 850. Packing case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

(The above are guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

"Mofussil" Square Pianoforte.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte, combining strength, lightness, and portability.

Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar, 7 octaves.

Price Rs. 650 Cash ; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

A Fresh shipment to hand of the cheapest "COTTAGE PIANO," specially constructed for India.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

This Cottage Piano is constructed for the Indian climate by well-known English Manufacturers, whose name is sufficient guarantee as to solidity and good workmanship. It is made in a Solid Canadian Walnut Case, with extra metal pin plate, bolted and screwed ; perfect Check Action, Trichord Treble new *Celeste Pedal*, and all the latest improvements. The Hammers, parts of action, &c., are all secured. The Compass is 7 octave from A to A.

Price Nett Cash, Rs. 375 ; Packing Case extra.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW PIANOFORTE, AMERICAN ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS BY THE BEST ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MAKERS.

PIANOFORTES TUNED AND REPAIRED.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Full particulars upon applicaiton to

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT IN GYMKHANA PAVILION ON EVENING OF WEDNESDAY, 23rd INSTANT.

FOR MEMBERS AND THEIR FRIENDS.
Commencing at nine o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Glee.............."Banish oh ! Maiden".........Lorenz.
Solo Baritone...."Where'er you walk".........Handel.
Solo Soprano....."Love has eyes".........Bishop.
Solo Tenor.........."Mon âme à Dieu, mon cœur à tor".........Clarisson,
(with Piano and Harmonium accompaniment)
Solo Contralto...."Una voce" (Il barbiere di Siviglia).........Rossini.
Solo Piano........"Valse Caprice".........Rubenstein.

PART II.

Duett Soprano and Baritone } "I'm an Alsatian".........Offenbach.
Solo Tenor........"My Queen".........Blumenthal.
Solo Piano........"Annee Laurie" arranged by Mme. Oury.
Solo Baritone...."Thour't passing hence".........Sullivan.
Solo Contralto...."Ave Maria".........Hervey.
(with Piano and Harmonium accompaniment.)
Glee.............The Lass of Richmond Hill.

Tickets to be had at the Gymkhana and from Captain Becke Marine Lines. Price Rs. 3 each.

Books of words obtainable at doors, price 4 annas each.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,
RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

EFFERVESCENT LIME JUICE SALINE.

A kind refresher of summer heats, containing the salutary and curative properties of Lime Juice in a granular effervescent form.

Large bottles Cash Rs. 1-12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID.

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE."
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | *Per ½ lb. Tin—Rs. 1-12.*

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW.
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. Packet.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.

Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb Packet.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUN DRIED HONEYDEW,
SPHINX BRAND.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Packet.

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. Tin.

FINEST
TURKISH TOBACCOS,
Deliciously fresh.
Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 per lb.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply D. M., this office.

CONCERT in GYMKHANA PAVILION on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, 9 p.m. For Members and their friends—ADMISSION, RUPEES THREE.

MINIATURE BROUGHAM WANTED, single seated, square fronted. Address with particulars to "BROUGHAM," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

C COMPANY, B. V. R.—Members proposing to join the next Gun Detachment will be good enough to attend at the Town Hall TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) MORNING. D. S. KEMP, Capt.

AUSTRALIAN MUTTON and BEEF in 1 lb. Tins ; fresh Tasmania Jams and Tart Fruits, just received another supply. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CURRANTS, RAISINS, and SULTANAS, 4 Annas per lb., at PEARSE'S, 29, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

JOHN BLEES,

TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER;

LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, an IMPROVED PATENT HAND DERRICK CRANE, with 30 feet Jib and Chain complete, to lift up to 15 cwts. It is now lying in our Godown at Sassoon Dock and can be seen at any time. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED, OF TRIESTE.
Established in 1831.

Paid-up Capital	Florins 42,00,000
Total amount of accumulated Reserves invested in the best and safest securities.	,, 1,88,08,827-31

Marine Branch.
(RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES).

For further particulars apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 15th July 1879.

FOR SALE.

A LIGHT English-built Buggy by "Macnaghten and Smith," price Rs. 400. Suitable for small Arabs.

A light Office Brougham, built by "Thorn," price Rs. 750.

A Madras built 4-in-hand Brake, by "Simson & Co., price very moderate, property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

Information regarding the sale or purchase of Carriages and Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their Establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SUGAR.—DOUBLE REFINED WHITE CRYSTALIZED SUGARS, in Patent Waterproof Bags, to be had at the godowns of the undersigned, at the following rates :—

1st, White in Patent Bags of 1 lbs. Rs. 2-8 per Bag.
,, ,, ,, 40 ,, ,, 9-12 ,,
,, ,, ,, 80 ,, ,, 18-5 ,,
2nd, White ,, 10 ,, ,, 2-6 ,,

Very pure Grey Sugar in Patent Bags of about 168 lbs. at Rs. 17-8 per cwt.

THESE PURE SUGARS ARE NOT TO BE COMPARED WITH THE TRASH SOLD IN THE BAZARS.

Special arrangements with large consumers. Samples on application. Terms strictly Cash.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
26, Apollo Street.

THE BOMBAY HORSE FODDER SUPPLYING AND SHOEING COMPANY.

No. 35, PYDONEE.
Monthly Rates from 1st August, 1879.

Class I., Rs. 25, Ground Gram 8 seers and 20 Bundles Hay.
Do. II., ,, 28, ,, 9 ,, 25 ,,
Do. III., ,, 32, ,, 12 ,, 30 ,,

Supplies of Stable Gear HALF-YEARLY ; Bedding and Shoeing MONTHLY, FREE. Shoeing optional at Rs. 2 reduction. See Prospectus.

K. A. MANNICK,
Manager.

FOR INVALIDS OR TRAVELLERS.

AIR BOLSTERS, 24 by 6	Rs. 6	8
Do. 26 by 6	,, 7	8
Do. 28 by 7	,, 12	8
Do. 30 by 7	,, 13	8
Do. 33 by 8	,, 14	0
Do. 36 by 9	,, 15	8
AIR BEDS 84 by 30	,, 45	0
Bellows for ditto	,, 6	0
AIR CUSHIONS, square 15 by 14	,, 7	8
Do. circular 16 inches.	,, 8	8

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

1 Gallon	Rs. 16	0
2 Gallons	,, 24	0
3 Gallons	,, 32	0
4 Gallons	,, 42	0

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

DEED BOXES,

CHUBB'S DEED						Rs.
BOXES, in Japanned Tin,	No. 1,	12½	by 8	by 7		25
Do. do. do.	No. 2,	14	by 9½	by 8½		30
Do. do. do.	No. 3,	18	by 11	by 9½		35
Do. do. do.	No. 5,	19½	by 14	by 13		40

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

WATERLOW'S MULTIPLEX COPYING PORTFOLIO.

BY means of this portfolio 50 or more copies of a letter MS. or document may be printed on thick paper from an original writing by an ordinary copying press :—

QUARTO SIZE, including a supply of special ink and transfer paper	Rs. 15	0
FOOLSCAP SIZE	,, 21	0
Extra bottles of ink, *each*	,, 3	0

Instructions sent with each portfolio.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SENATE of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the ELECTION of a TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 26th July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

Senate House, the 5th July 1879.

THE APOLLO PIER HOTEL,

APOLLO HOUSE, FORT,

IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Families.

The Rooms are large, lofty and airy. This Hotel is pleasantly situated, and open to the sea breeze all round, and within five minutes' walk of all the Public Offices, Railway Stations and the Bunders.

TERMS MODERATE,

N.B.—CARRIAGES for HIRE on the premises.

Bombay, 16th July 1879.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR NEW TWEEDS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Do. do.	,, 30 to 45
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	,, 36
Do. do. Frock Coats	,, 40
Fancy Tweed Trousers	Rs. 8 to 16

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for	Rs. 25 to 27
French Cambric Stripes and Spots with Collars, six for	Rs. 25

HOSIERY AND FANCY NECK TIES.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

MEDICAL AND HYGIENIC APPLIANCES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Air Beds	45	0	to	52	[illegible]
Air Cushions and Pillows	4	0	,,	7	8
Artificial Eyes	[illegible]	[illegible]	,,	10	[illegible]
Bath Brushes, Gloves, and Rubbers	0	12	,,	3	8
Breast Supporters for Nursing	[illegible]	[illegible]	,,	4	[illegible]
Chest Protectors, Lamb's Wool	2	0	,,	6	0
Cholera Belts	[illegible]	[illegible]	,,	2	12
Corpulency Belts	[illegible]	[illegible]	,,	12	0
Elastic Belts for Ladies	5	0	,,	25	0
Elastic Stockings, Wristlets, &c	4	0	,,	10	0
Enema Apparatus	3	0	,,	15	0
Flesh Gloves and Rubbers	0	12	,,	3	[illegible]
Ice Bags, India Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]
India Rubber Waterproof Sheeting, yard	[illegible]	[illegible]	,,	4	0
Inhalers	3	0	,,	9	0
Hot Water Bottles, India Rubber	5	0	,,	10	[illegible]
Do. do. Tin	2	8	,,	6	[illegible]
Magneto Electric Machines	18	0	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milk Testers	[illegible]	[illegible]	,,	7	[illegible]
Nursery Lamps	[illegible]	[illegible]	,,	4	8
Respirators	[illegible]	[illegible]	,,	8	[illegible]
Riding Belts	[illegible]	[illegible]	,,	7	8
Spray Producers	4	8	,,	9	[illegible]
Trusses	2 and upwards.				

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 19TH JULY, 1879.

THE usual quietness of business on Saturday has been augmented to-day by the native holiday owing to the Eclipse, and there is almost nothing in the shape of actual transactions to notice. The home advices, too, are generally dull in tone, and in no quarter is there anything on which we can base hopes of an early improvement.

Consols in London yesterday receded from 97⅞ to 97¾, while French Rentes advanced from 117¾ to 118¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper continues unchanged at 77⅞ for Fours and 83¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

The London General Produce markets are all without change. Linseed is steady, Rapeseed firm at previous rates. Wheat to arrive is quoted 3d. per quarter higher, but the tone of the market at the same time is said to be declining owing to fine weather.

Piece Goods in Manchester remain quiet but steady, prices as quoted by Reuter being the same as on Tuesday. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, the sales being 6,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats; and to-day's market has been depressed, sales only 4,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Spot quotations for Surats are unaltered from Thursday, although American in the interval has declined ⅛d. per lb., Mid. Orleans being only quoted at 6⅝. In New York an equivalent fall has taken place, ready Mid. Uplands having receded from 12 1-16 to 11 13-16 cents, and October shipment from 11·26 to 11·05 cents per lb.

Subjoined we give our usual weekly comparison of the visible supply of Cotton on 18th instant as against the corresponding date of the two previous years. The total visible supply for all Europe shows a decrease during the week of 50,000 bales, but during the corresponding week last year the reduction was 110,000 bales, so that the deficiency in the present figures as compared with last year is now only 169,000 bales as against 300,000 bales five weeks ago. At this rate, as we pointed out a short time ago, the deficiency will disappear altogether in a few weeks; in fact it is by no means unlikely that by the end of September we may see the visible supply for all Europe ahead of the same time in 1878. A year ago, it must be remembered, the settlement of political difficulties on the Continent imparted considerable activity to the trade, and stocks of the staple were rapidly reduced until the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank early in October caused a restriction of business. At the present time, however, the position of affairs is vastly different. Absence of demand for Goods and Yarns and high prices for the raw material have curtailed consumption to the narrowest possible limits, and this process of equalising supply and demand must still continue until such time as an advance comes in the price of Goods, or the value of Cotton drops to a point at which manufacturers are enabled to work to a profit.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds	1,400,000	1,569,060	2,173,160
„ „ „ Surats	471,060	355,400	495,120

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool.........	566,000	709,260	958,250
Do. London............	44,000	11,740	37,050
American Afloat...........	40,000	45,000	56,000
E. Indian „	172,000	140,000	154,000
Total,,,...	822,000	906,000	1,205,300
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6 13-16d.	6⅝d.	6 9-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera...	5⅜d.	5¼d.	5 3-16d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	1⅜d.	1⅜d.

The American Cotton Crop figures to date afford the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	2,000	3,800	4,100
„ Exports to U K	12,000	6,000	7,000
„ „ to Continent.	6,000	2,000	4,000
Total Recpts. since 1st Sept.	4,416,500	4,215,400	3,930,000
„ Exports to U K „	2,005,700	1,962,000	1,959,300
„ „ Continent. „	1,390,600	1,824,000	1,025,300
„ Stock at the Ports.	150,000	128,000	208,000

Bar Silver in London, according to Reuter, has receded from 51⅞d. to 11-16d., but private messages, we hear, quote 51⅝d. per oz.

EXCHANGE to-day has been very irregular and closes with a decline of ⅛d. per rupee. To begin with some of the Banks named 1s. 7 27 32d. as their drawing rate on demand, but as there were buyers of 3 months' Credits at 1s. 8d. sellers rapidly reduced their figures until 1s. 7¾d. was the best obtainable. The decline is partly owing to the fall in the value of Silver in London, but the main cause, we believe, is weaker advices from China. Here, in the present contracted state of trade, there is nothing to guide the market either way. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand		.........1s. 7⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	..1s. 7 31-32d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „	...1s. 8d.	„
France	3 „ „	...2·11½	„

On Calcutta the quotation for demand drafts remains at ⅛ per cent. premium, in 60 days' sight business is reported at 99 5-16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, owing to strong advices from Calcutta, continues to advance in value, and we now quote :—Fours, Rs. 95½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs 101¼. The decline in Exchange, however, will probably tend to check the rise.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed to-day.

In COTTON we have not heard of any business for export, although prices are again Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, owing to duller accounts from Liverpool. Sellers are most anxious to quit their stocks, but from present appearances they will be unable to do so unless at a very material reduction from present rates. The arrivals here yesterday were 674 bales, making 2,174 bales for the two days. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach	(nominal)...	Rs. 230	per candy f. p.
Good Omra	(do.)...	„ 224	„
F. G. F. do	....	„ 217	„
G. F. do	....	„ 210	„
Good Dhollera	(nominal).	„ 223	„
F. G. F. do	....	„ 216	„
G. F. do	....	„ 209	„
G. F. Ginned Dharwar	....	„ 211	„
G. F. Compta	....	„ 203	„

In SEEDS there is a small business doing for export at previous prices; and the same may be said of Wheat, but supplies all round are insignificant.

FREIGHTS although not more active are slightly steadier. The s. s. City of Baltimore has been chartered for a port between Havre and Hamburg at 22s. 6d., with small concessions, and the steamer rate for Liverpool is firm in consequence at 18s. 9d. for Measurement. For other ports there is no movement of any kind to notice.

In PIECE GOODS there has practically been nothing doing to-day owing to the native holiday.

COALS are dull and unaltered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. ADRIA, 781 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton, sailed on Saturday last for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. CALDER, 400 tons, Captain J. F. Ormandy, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain J. A. Megenis, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers. The same Co's s.s. Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, sailed on the same day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
19	Vingorla (s)............	Megenis	Kurrachee.
	Ethiopia (s)............	Wicks	Coast and Calcutta.
	Calder (s)...............	Ormandy	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Adria (s)	Seaton	Hongkong.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
16	Meinam (s)	Lequirre	Point de Galle, July 10
	Navarino	Burkitt...	London, June 4.
	Berengaria	Littlejohn ...	Cardiff, April 9.
	City of Glasgow	Grainger	Sunderland, April 5.

DEPARTURE.

July 16.—Barque Penseur.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Meinam.—Mr. Moran, Mr. and Mrs Yule, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Margaire, Mr. Girard, Mr. Verner, Mr. Parker, Mr. Mackintosh.

Per City of Glasgow.—Mr. Clark.

Per Navarino.—From London.—Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. Lyon, Miss Sherwin, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Burkitt, Mr. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Booley and children, Mr. Morton, Miss Morton, and Mr. Bishop.

From Colombo.—Mr. Montclark.

From Madras.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Holycomb, Mr. and Mrs. Baugh and 1 child, Rev. J. R. Broadhead and Mrs. Reid.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers per Star Navigation Company's steamship Mira, Captain Lee, which sailed on the 17th instant for London, via Colombo and Suez :—

For London.—Miss Blacker, Mrs. Gough and family, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, the Hon'ble R. Leigh, 15th Hussars, Mrs. Munro and child, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and family, Captain Taylor, 14th M. N. I., Master Champneys Van Eulecom, and Captain White, 15th Hussars.

For Colombo.—Mr. Munro.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By City of Glasgow.—On 10th May, British Barque Ophelia of Liverpool in Lat. 3-16 S., Long. 85-28 W., 35 days out. 10th June, Ship Niobe of Greenock from Brooklyn to Sydney in Lat. 41-38 S., Long. 20-19 E., 68 days out. 15th June, Barque Seatoller of Liverpool in Lat. 40-26 S., Long. 41-56 E., steering E.S.E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
16	Henry Miller	Colombo.
	Alton Tower (s)	Point de Galle.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Edwin s—457 ½ cwts rapeseed and 315 cwts gingellyseed, Nuppoo Nensee; 103 bales cotton waste, the National S. and W Co; 150 bales cotton, Nanoo Sacaram; 78 bales cotton, Dossa Lalljee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—7 bales twist, the Alliance S and W Co; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co: 29 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 100 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—153 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 26 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 23 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 chests opium, S A Joseph.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

640-78—J C Cama—Syed Ahmed Mustafa bin Syed Abdool Rahiman Kadree vs Shaik Ally bin Hoosein—Khunderao M.
189-79—Hearn, C and L—Domingo Fernandes vs Hajee Haroon Mahomed—Craigie, L and O.
292-79—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Domingo Fernandes—Hearn, C and L.
4326-79—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Domingo Fernandes—Hearn, C and L.

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for the 21st instant, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit No. 122-79.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

339-79—In person—Mariambibee and others vs Abdoola bin Peerbux and others.
340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
344-79—Bhaishunker and D—Dwarkadass Bhimjee vs Pitamber Rowjee and others.

LONG CAUSES.

360-78—Crawford and B—Eshwant Vishnu Neney vs Damodhur Trimbuck Neney—Mu jee and B—Part heard.
295-79—Macfarlane and G—Jafferjee Abdool Ally vs Tyebally Cassumjee and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
222-79—Bhaishunker and D—G Reifferschied and others vs Vijbhoocan Itcharam and another—M M Munshi—Partly decreed.
99-79—Moreshwar L—Vussonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T.
122-79—Bickington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

513-78—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Tuckee, &c. vs Gungaram Peerajee—Mirza H Khan.
210-79—Mirza H Khan—Gungaram Peerajee vs Aga Mahomed Tuckee, &c.—Tyabjee and S and Smith and F.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

389-78—Shapurjee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs. Narrondass Lukhmidass and others—Hearn, C. and L—Part heard.
289-74—Lynch and T—Kasseebai vs Bhawanishunker Bapoo Josi—M M Munshi.
237-79—Macfarlane and G—Tribhowandass Veerjee vs Lalbhoy Munordass and another —Tyabjee and S.
32-79—M M Munshi—Narayen Assoo vs Jewandass Mooljee and another—Tyabjee and S.
782-77—Shapurjee and T—Jethibai vs Dayal Bhimjee—Bhaishunker and D.
250-78—Hearn, C and L—Nesserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood B wla—Crawford and B.
260-79—J C Cama—Cursondass Zeenabhoy vs Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa—Macfarlane and G.
240-78—Ardeshir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Madhowdass Gocuidass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

306-79—Moreshwar L—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patel Aba Oosman—In person.
332-79—In person (a pauper)—Ruckmai vs Suckoobai—Bhaishunker and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 17.

Watson, Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, from]—

JULY 18.

Moore, Captain, 12th Cavalry, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Burlton Bennet, Lieut, 10th Lancers, on Medical Certificate, from Dakkha.

JULY 19.

Hammond, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Murree.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 14.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Battalion 14th (P W O) Regiment—Lieut C D Ferrier to be Instructor of Musketry.

10th Bengal Lancers—Lieut R C Onslow, from the 11th Bengal Lancers, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

11th Bengal Lancers—Lieut A R Murray, Staff Corps, lately attached to Corps of Guides, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

10th Hussars—Lieut P F Durham, to England, for fifteen months.

2-1st Foot—Captain W D Shaw, to England, for six months.

2-7th Foot—Captain H W L Paddon, to England, for fifteen months.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 16.)

The services of Lieut Browne, Officiating Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Mr Kinealy, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr Beverley, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is appointed to act as Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr Nicholson, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, is appointed to officiate as sub-deputy Opium Agent of Basti.

Mr Rivett-Carnac, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Banda, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for three months.

Surgeon-Major Pilcher, Civil Surgeon, Howrah, is allowed leave for three months.

Surgeon Murray, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Howrah.

Surgeon Gupta, Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circle, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Burdwan.

Mr Lyons, Officiating Civil Medical Officer, Noakholly, is allowed leave for two months and a half.

Dr A Crombie has passed in Bengali by the Lower Standard.

Mr H W Warden, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months, privilege leave.

Mr English, Assistant Engineer, Central Bengal State Railway Surveys, has passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon............................ 19th, 1h. 57·2m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Mon. 21	......	5 35	6 38	0 8 m 0 46 a	6 18 m 6 55 a
Tues. 22	English Mail expected.	5 35	6 37	0 47 m 1 17 a	6 53 m 7 33 a
Wed. 23	......	5 35	6 37	1 32 m 1 51 a	7 32 m 8 11 a
Th. 24	......	5 36	6 37	2 14 m 2 31 a	8 14 m 8 54 a
Fri. 25	St. James.	5 36	6 37	3 5 m 3 11 a	9 2 m 9 39 a
Sat. 26	......	5 36	6 36	4 2 m 3 56 a	9 56 m 10 36 a
Sun. 27	7thSunday afterTrinity	5 37	6 36	5 15 m 4 46 a	11 3 m 11 41 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

IZAT—July 17th, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Mr. A. Izat, of a son.

KHAREGOT—July 18th, at Trinity Chapel Lane, Dhobi Talav, the wife of Mr. Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee Kharegot, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAKER—July 18th, at Poona, Robert Henry Maxwell, second son of Edward Baker, Station Master G. I. P. R., Poona, aged 5 years and 5 months. Deeply regretted.

JONES—July 18th, at Poona, Julia Gertrude Jones, only daughter of Mr. J. Jones, Military Accounts Department.

KHAN BAHADUR—July 15th, at 11 a.m., at Wanowrie Lines, Poona, Bai Heerabai, daughter of Dorabjee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, Esq., of Poona, and daughter-in-law of Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee, of Mhow, aged 19. Deeply regretted by a large circle of her friends and relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—July 15th, at Landour, the wife of J. W. Alexander, Esq., Head Master, Mayo College, Ajmere, of a son.

HARINGTON—July 12th, at Jhelum, the wife of Herbert S. Harington, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, of a son.

MACKINTOSH—July 1st, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of A. Mackintosh, Esq., Dooriah, of a son.

SMITH—July 17th, at Madras, the wife of William Daniel Smith, of a daughter.

URQUHART—July 13th, at Chuprah, Bengal, the wife of A. S. Urquhart, of a son.

VALENTINE—July 11th, at Jeypore, Rajputana, the wife of the Rev. Dr. C. S. Valentine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EDWARDS—BARTON—July 14th, at Kotri, by the Rev. A. W Baynham, Alice L. Barton, the only daughter of W. M. Barton, Esq., to Guilford L. Edwards, Asst. Loco Supdt., I. V. S. Railway.

SMITH—ARMOUR—June 25th, in St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev. W. Hamilton, the Rev. Alfred W. L. Smith, River Chaplain, Calcutta, to Clara, second daughter of J. Armour, Esq., of Dinapore.

DEATHS.

AHSUNOLLAH—July 11th, at Ahsun Munzil, Dacca, the infant son of Nawab Ahsunollah, Khan Bahadur, aged 4 days.

HORDERN—June 28th, at Rangoon, Francis Peter, son of Peter and Edith Hordern, aged 8 months.

HALLIDAY—July 14th, at Bankipore, Patna, Kate Margaret, daughter of Frederick and Margaret Halliday, aged 5 months.

HEBBERT—July 13th, at Madura, Kathleen Mary Hebbert, infant daughter of F. H. Hebbert, Esq., M.C.S., aged 3 months.

McCRINDLE—July 15th, at Bankipore, of cholera, Mary, the wife of J. W. McCrindle, Principal, Patna College.

SINGER—July 15th, at Lahore, William Ernest Peach, the son of Mr. and Mrs. U. A. Singer, aged 1 year and 7 months.

VALENTINE—July 15, at Jeypore, Rajputana, Henrietta Isabel, the dearly loved wife of the Rev. Dr. C. S. Valentine, aged 29 years.

WATT—July 14th, at Bankipore, of cholera, John Simmie, the dearly beloved son of Dr. George Watt, Patna College, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1879.

MAJOR CAVAGNARI is now well on his way to Kabul, where he is expected to arrive early next week. The British Government will then possess as their representative at the Court of the Amir a skilled diplomatist and an officer well versed in Afghan politics. We may feel sure that the Major in a very short period will possess himself of full information as to what is going on throughout the dominions of the Amir, and will render it difficult for our intriguing friends beyond the Oxus to again interfere without our knowledge. We do not say that the present condition of Afghanistan leaves nothing to be desired; but so far, it would certainly appear that the prestige of his alliance with the British Government is weighing upon Yakub Khan's enemies, who as yet show no signs of attempting to disturb the new order of things. We may say that the reports that have been telegraphed from Kandahar respecting disturbances at Herat are not confirmed by Government information. On the contrary, travellers who had only the other day arrived at Kandahar from Herat reported the latter city to be perfectly quiet, and that the inhabitants had received intelligence of the conclusion of peace with general rejoicing. Still that part of the country will have to be carefully watched during the next few months, as the operations of the Russian armies in the Tekke Turcoman country are sure, sooner or later, to make themselves felt. We announced on Saturday that Major St. John, the officer who has so successfully superintended the civil administration of the city of Kandahar since its occupation by our troops, has been appointed British Consul-General at Astrabad on the Caspian. This action betokens a wise determination on the part of Government to watch vigilantly the Russian military operations now proceeding in that direction. Major St. John is as well up in Persian politics as is Major Cavagnari in those of Afghanistan; and we may feel certain that with both of these officers located at their respective posts Russian intrigue will be thoroughly well watched.

We trust the local Chamber of Commerce has not forgotten to carry out its intention of addressing Government upon the subject of trade with Western Afghanistan. In a very short time our troops will be evacuating Kandahar, and unless measures are taken now to get a new order of things established, the return of the Amir's officials will mean a return to those imposts and checks upon trade between India and Central Asia to which we have so often directed attention. We should like to learn that one of the conditions upon which Kandahar is being delivered up, is the entire abolition of all transit duties whatsoever—not only at that city but at Farrah and Herat as well. It ought not to be forgotten that the object which the Russian Government have in view in subduing the Tekke Turcomans and in establishing a port on the Caspian is to open up that overland trade route between Europe and the East, which, since the days of Peter the Great, Russian statesmen have always aimed at establishing. We on our side should not be less energetic in the interests of British commerce, and should take full advantage of the war just concluded to get ourselves placed on the best footing possible for meeting our competitors in the trade of Central Asia. But once let Western Afghanistan be delivered up again, without its first being clearly laid down that there are to be no duties and no restrictions on trade, and it will be difficult afterwards to get these abolished. The best plan will be to stipulate that they shall not be reimposed at all, and for that reason immediate action is highly advisable.

IT is rumoured that among other army changes contemplated by the Supreme Government is the abolition of the Ceded Districts Brigade. This, with the reduction of the southern and northern district commands of the Madras army, will effect a considerable saving, and probably this saving will not be the last of the same kind. If there is no necessity for brigade staffs at Trichinopoly and Bellary in the Southern Presidency, the same may be said of some of the Bombay commands, and with justice too, because the mobilisation of troops in the present little "field service" brigades is a mobilisation quite out of date. It was all very well to cluster a couple of infantry corps with one of cavalry, and a few guns, round a Brigadier General's flag pole in the days when such places as Trichinopoly or Ahmedabad were only inaccessible after many days' continuous marching, because, had a disturbance occurred in a far away district in the pre-telegraph and pre-locomotive times we refer to, a single regiment might have stood some chance of suffering the fate of the 24th at Isandula. But now that the rail and the telegraph run all over the land, a new mobilisation is much needed to meet the changes they embody, and there can be no question that what the times demand is not a brigade, or even a division here and there, but whole *corps d'armée* at the best strategical and sanitorial localities. The cantonments here spoken of, which would contain from ten to fifteen thousand men of all arms of the service, are surely the military sequence of railways, running to all parts of the Empire, and of telegraphs putting all the towns of India in instant communication; and we think they must be built sooner or later—probably later, as is usual where military reforms, whether in England or India, are concerned. The advantages of the army corps arrangement over the existing obsolete brigade system are so evident that it does not surprise us that Government is already beginning the new mobilisation by abolishing the old. An army corps would enjoy all the facilities for manœuvre and practice which are thought so highly of in camps of exercise; it would be always complete in its own transport, commissariat, &c., and the line of railway on which it would be located would, of course, have all the rolling stock necessary ready to transport the troops at a few hours' notice anywhere. This is the true signification of the phrase "ready to go anywhere and do anything;" but troops scattered about India in small brigades are out of place, and incapable of enjoying all the good that science has placed at the disposal of armies.

If the Government of India were to follow up the overthrow of the old brigade system by a redistribution and renomenclature of the armies of India, the Empire, we submit, would be safer than ever, and at a considerable reduction of expense. It is perhaps on the whole advisable that the Presidential distinctions of the armies of India should be changed, and that there should be an end of such titles as "the Madras army," "the Bengal army," and "the Bombay army." These titles only create confusion; and, in the case of Madras, lead to a non-appreciation of the many merits of Madras troops. The Empire, in our opinion, might be advantageously re-mapped for military purposes, so that there would be only *one* Indian army divided into some half dozen army corps. There would be, for example, the army of the North, of the North-West, of the South, the centre; and so on. The Madras troops would still, as ever, be in the Southern, or the Burman *corps d' armée*; the Bombay troops in the Western and Arabian army corps; but there would be no more of those Presidential distinctions which are often mischievous in their consequences to the troops concerned. There would certainly be more handiness and less necessity of tedious correspondence were the Indian army organized, or rather mobilized, in this manner. And, further, the arrangement might be considered a step towards what is reported to be a desideratum in the official view of the business—the organization of reserves. If we consider, for example, such places as Bangalore or Poona as the head-quarters of an army corps, we may readily imagine what an extensive area that army corps must command and influence. Fifteen thousand men of all arms, complete in everything, and ready to be whisped off by rail to Afghanistan or to Malabar, would be a very different spectacle than the brigade of the period. One is power, and the other is but the shadow of it. To continue, Poona and its army corps might make a centre round which the reserves of the whole district could rally. There are many respectable landowners in India whose fathers and forefathers have either served, or been tenants of the British Government, and whose loyalty is irreproachable. Why these men, or a judicious selection of them, should not be enrolled as militia and reserves of the native army, in much the same way as the militia is enrolled at home, we do not know. Many of them are anxious to carry arms; they would all be grateful, we think, for such proof as that of the Sirkar's favour and confidence, and they could never misbehave, for two reasons—one, that their estates are the Government's security for their conduct; and the other, that the concentrated army corps would always be available to promptly extinguish them. Under such a system, in short, it would not be difficult to form a reliable reserve. That is to say, a reserve good enough to take the place of regular troops on an emergency, and fully equal to the duty of aiding the civil power in localities where the presence of regular troops might not be needed. It was only recently that a native landowner of the type alluded to petitioned the Madras Government for leave to bear arms, citing at the same time, his own well known loyalty and that of his ancestors as a strong claim to the indulgence. Reserves of the kind would, however, be impossible or useless without an army corps round which to rally. Putting other considerations aside, they would need to undergo their month's training with the corps—a training would be as instructive as a year of similar education with a regiment or a brigade. A month's pay of a soldier, and the cost of a railway passage to and fro, could be no great charge to the State in consideration of the benefits that would accrue. And we think that, were the scheme properly developed, it could give Government a sufficient and a trustworthy reserve for the native army of India. The advantages of the army corps system, with reference to the employment of Indian troops abroad, are so obvious that we need not notice them here. It is sufficient to say that the cost of establishing them would be saved by the reduction alone in transport and commissariat expenses.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by Major Rivett-Carnac and Dr. Waters, left Poona on Friday evening on a short visit to the famine districts. The party first proceeded to Dudapore, and will thence visit Barsi—where the distress has been most marked—returning to Poona on or about the 23rd instant. His Excellency will examine closely into the condition of the districts, and will see for himself the injuries to crops occasioned so far by the rat plague. We are glad to learn that within the past few days there have been several heavy showers of rain up-country, particularly in the Poona districts, where on Friday evening several inches fell in a couple of hours. In Poona itself a good deal of sickness prevails, chiefly fever, with occasional instances of cholera.

A GREAT postal convenience exists in England which, we think, might with advantage be extended to this country. We refer to the sale of registered envelopes, which does away with the trouble at present experienced of registering letters—a matter on mail days often involving considerable inconvenience. These "registered envelopes" are of course sold at a price to include the registration fee as well as the charge for postage, and anything posted in one of them is treated at the Post Office as a registered cover. It seems to us that, when complaints are made in India of the dishonesty of servants and the removal of postage stamps, the postal authorities would do well to encourage the use of stamped envelopes of every denomination.

BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION PRIZES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In February last medals and prizes were awarded by H. E. the Governor for the best paintings and drawings submitted by exhibitors in competition, but no presentation of the prizes has yet been made, although over five months have elapsed since His Excellency performed the office of adjudicator. Perhaps you will be able to enlighten the successful exhibitors as to what has become of the prizes.

July 19. AN ARTIST.

COMPULSORY MILITIA SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few months back there was some talk of the probability of Government introducing a Bill making militia service compulsory on all Europeans resident in India.

The subject has again cropped up in Calcutta, and several letters have lately appeared on the subject in the Calcutta papers.

I have no information whether Government have ever contemplated such a measure, but I certainly think it would be a very wise one.

Men have every opportunity of learning how to defend themselves and their homes, by joining the Volunteer force, and if they won't do this voluntarily, I am of opinion that some pressure should be brought to bear on them. In times of disturbance the non-military classes should be of assistance to Government, and aid in protecting themselves, and not be a helpless crowd, each man having for his motto "*sauve qui peut.*"

It is all rubbish to talk about a little compulsory service interfering with our liberty: are we not compelled to serve on the jury, with the probability of being locked up at night? and surely few would find a little drill so distasteful, as sitting out a tedious trial in the High Court.

Let Bombay, as *urbs prima in Indis*, show the example it ought to every other station in India, by keeping up the strongest and most efficient Volunteer force in the country. We have here at present a first class corps, but the strength of the regiment is sadly out of proportion to the stock of rough material there is to recruit from. Men, when asked why they don't join, are very fond of saying that should occasion arise they would join at once; but let me tell these men that they would then be useless—an undrilled and undisciplined body, requiring troops to protect them. Let every young man join the corps at once, bearing in mind that the most certain way to insure peace is to be prepared for a row, and to borrow from our respected Governor's speech at the Volunteer officers' dinner—"We do not know how soon the fire will be out on the hills and will reach our forest." Let us be prepared now so that, "whenever that fire shall be lighted we shall be ready to answer it by a warm response, and by strong resolute hearts."

Bombay, July 11. QUIRINUS.

NUISANCE! NUISANCE!!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For some months past town sweepings have been used for filling up a large space on the Nowrojee Hill Road. As soon as the rain came the smell from the deposit became so offensive that I preferred to drive through the native town rather than go via Nowrojee Hill Road and the Frere Road. During the last few days, however, the residents of Mazgaon Bridge Road have been threatened with a nuisance from another quarter. A gap opposite the premises recently vacated by the High Court on the Babula Tank Road, is also being filled with town sweepings—sweepings from the filthiest part of the city, viz., the native town. Yesterday, as I passed through the Babula Tank Road, after a shower of rain, the stench from the sweepings was most abominable. The Municipal authorities have apparently forgotten the outcry made by the Byculla Club gentlemen when they got a little of the smell from the town sweepings. What right have they to remove the nuisance into the town itself? An action in the Police Court is perhaps the best remedy, but this might be averted by our energetic sanitary officer, the chairman of the Town Council. If he will drive down to the places mentioned, some good will no doubt be done. If townsweepings must be used, a thick layer of earth ought to cover the deposit. If the nuisance is felt now, what will it be after heavy rain?

July 19. SANITATION.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY B. A. EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Going over the University calendar for 1877-78 the other day, I was surprised to see the little care with which English books seem to be selected for the B. A. examinations of 1879-80. My attention was called to the fact by a student preparing for the 1880 B. A., who, although he can appear for this year's examination, has purposely avoided it on account of the indigestible stuff prescribed by the powers that be.

Out of the four books appointed for the current year, three are as hard as could be. What would you think, Sir, of Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," Burke's Letters on a Regicide Peace," and Byron's "Childe Harold"? Compare with these the three corresponding ones for the ensuing year, viz., Macaulay's "Introductory chapter of the History of England," Wordsworth's "Prelude," and about thirty of Addison's papers in the *Spectator*. Now what I should like very much to know is, who has got to do with the selection of these books? The Syndicate, or the Registrar, and the clerks under him? Perhaps the University authorities intend setting very preliminary papers in English this year in consideration of the difficult books. Anyhow I hope greater discretion will be used in future selections.

While on this subject, I would bring to the notice of the authorities another grievance of the B. A. candidates who take up Group A (language and literature) as their voluntary subject in preference to the other groups. Four books are appointed for this group, out of which two are changed every year. Now those candidates who take up the other groups, if plucked, go over the same ground, for preparing for the next year; while those that take up Group A have to prepare themselves *de novo* in two fresh books out of the four. Now, why should those taking up this head labour under this difficulty? Is it because the literature group is considered the hardest of all the other groups?

INQUISITOR.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

BOMBAY, 18th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·732
Temperature of the Air .... 79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 76·6
Dew Point .... 75·5
Relative Humidity of Air .... ·877
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)...... 84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ... 79·5
General Direction of Wind...... WSW, W, WSW, SW, WNW, S, ESE, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours } From midnight to midnight. 252
Fall of Rain ... 0·06
Total fall during the month ... 2·40
„ „ year ... 24·22
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th ...... 0·38

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

THE Soldiers' Institute re-opened last night, and as it was previously understood that the occasion was to be considered one of importance, a great and fashionable audience greeted the lady and gentlemen amateurs. These performances were in aid of the funds of the institute, and I hear there will be another performance, later on during the season, in aid of the Royal School at Bath for daughters of officers of the army. Last night, the pieces entitled "Delicate Ground; or, Paris in 1793," and "The Steeplechase" were put on the stage with consummate effect, and everything done that good acting and effective scenery could effect for its success. The following was the cast of characters :—

DELICATE GROUND; OR, PARIS IN 1793.

Citizen Sangfroid.........................	Capt. Duncan Stewart.
Alphonse de Grandier......	Mr. Christopher.
Pauline..	Mrs. Melliss.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

SCENE—AN INN AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Tittums..	Capt. Howard Melliss.
Alderman Slowcoach..........................	Major Bedford.
Doctor Clipper......................................	Capt. Alexander.
Buzzard (a Sheriff's officer)............	Lieut.-Col. Pottinger.
Cummings..	Mr. Hume.
Thomas...	Mr. Briggs.
First Gent..	Mr. Bayly.
Second Gent..	Mr. Christopher.
Mrs. Clipper (niece to Alderman) ...	Mrs. Bayly.
Mrs. Tittums..	Miss. Annesley Smith.
Chambermaid...	Mrs. Tooth.

The first piece has been frequently played in Poona; but "The Steeplechase," though not a very recent production, was never witnessed in Poona before. It is impossible for one to criticize the impersonation of the respective characters, for notwithstanding that Captain and Mrs. Melliss played the most prominent and important characters, displaying great dramatic powers and histrionic attainments, the other ladies and gentlemen were unquestionably worthy of high praise. The Band of H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Burton, lent additional enjoyment to the occasion.

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. will not play at the Esplanade bandstand this evening.

WE hear that Mr. J. M. Morenas, the well-known Parsee billiard player, of Bombay has been engaged by the Baroda authorities to instruct the young Maharajah in the art of billiard playing. We think the Baroda authorities could not have made a better choice than they have done.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of this Society during the week ending 19th instant :—Horses, 2 lame; bullocks, 13 sore necks, 10 lame, 4 sores on body, 5 emaciated, 1 tumour on neck. Total number of cases, 35. Total amount of fines, Rs. 128.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rundhir Nussibsing, a servant in the employ of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a copper ball, valued Rs. 10, the property of prisoner's master. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Mottee Javher, a hawker of parched rice and gram, &c., who destroyed himself by taking a poisonous quantity of opium. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself."

REPUTED THIEVES.—Two notorious characters, named Abdool Rahmon Bux and Hajee Mahomed Ismail, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the former of stealing a copper pot valued Rs. 3, belonging to Yacoob Shaik Oomer, and the latter of stealing from the person of a little girl a gold ornament valued Rs. 14, the property of Jacob Adum, the girl's father. They were each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

WE (*Bombay Guardian*) heard lately with much regret that the Am. Presb. Board of Foreign Missions had been brought into straits by the failure of Messrs. David Stuart and Co., of Liverpool, through whose agency the financial connection of the Board with its Missions has been maintained for 22 years. A considerable sum of money has thus been lost to the Mission; of the exact amount we are not informed. The Board has Missions at Kolhapur and Ratnagiri in this Presidency. The Rev. Mr. Seiler, of the latter place, left for America last week.

A POONA paper says :—An application has been made to Government by the Municipality of Sholapur for leave to raise a loan of Rs. 1,93,494 in the open market. It is in connection with the water scheme at Sholapur.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VERSUS G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

A MATCH was played on the *maidan* in front of the Gymkhana on Saturday, between A Company of the Bombay Volunteers and a team of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. The game was drawn, much in favour of the Bombay Corps, the totals being—B. V. R., 51 and 97 for one wicket (of which Mellor made 49 and Harrington 23, *not out*); G. I. P. R. V., 43 in their single innings. The Band of the B. V. R. was in attendance during the afternoon, and a large number of people assembled to witness the match. Scores :—

B. R. VOLUNTEERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D. Devlin, b Hutchins	3		
N. Devlin, b Hutchins	4		
Herbert Harrington, c and b Harrington	12	not out	23
W. Mellor, run out, ...	16	not out....................	49
F. Hensley, not out	10		
W. E. Young, b Harrington	0	b Hutchins	21
R. Liebschwager, c Hutchins, b Harrington....................................	0		
H. Corke, b Harrington.................	1		
W. Gray, b Harrington...................	0		
G. Spencer, b Hutchins..................	0		
E. Corke, b Hutchins	0		
Byes 1; leg-byes 3.........................	4	Byes 3; wide 1.....	4
Total	51	Total....	97

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

1st Innings.	
B. Hayter, b Herbert Harrington	2
H. Stephens, b H. Harrington	2
J. Hutchins, b Young	9
Horace Harrington, l b w, b H. Harrington	0
Tom Harrington, b Harrington	3
W. J. McAfee, b Hensley..	1
H. Radford, l b w, b Hensley	1
D. Connell, st Harrington, b Hensley	0
G. Somers, b Hensley	11
A. Moriarty, not out	1
W. Mulroney, c and b Young.....................................	12
Wide..	1
Total	43

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 17th instant.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 23rd June, reporting that in communication with the Mint Master and Captain Haydon, he has prepared a plan showing the land required for all purposes in connection with the Mint. The area of Port Trust land required to be enclosed measures 11,880 square yards, and the additional area required for defensive purposes 8,401 square yards, together, 20,281 square yards. The Resident Engineer recommends, that compensation be sought for 450 lineal feet of sea-wall which it will be impossible to remove, and for the cost of removing and re-erecting a stable. He estimates the amount at Rs. 15,000. He also reports that there are two leaseholders occupying 270 4-9 square yards on a 50 years' lease and 472 square yards on a 10 years' lease, within the boundaries required by the Mint. He suggests that it be arranged to run a road 60 feet wide through the land to be reserved for the Mint outside their boundary wall, and that some concession might be made to attain this object. Read resolution of Land Committee as follows :—The Trustees have already quoted Rs. 25 per square yard as the price of the land, and in the event of this price being paid, the Committee consider that no claim should be made for the portion of sea-wall which the Trustees, will lose nor for the re-erection of the stable. If Government pay the Trustees for the land, they will be entitled to draw the rents now received from it. The Committee do not consider it necessary that the Trustees should make any stipulations with regard to the formation of a road through the reserved land. Resolution: the Trustees approve of the recommendation of Land Committee.

Read letter from F. E. Cutler, Esq., dated 4th instant, requesting permission to lay down a pipe from his ice-factory to the sea, and submitting a plan showing how he proposes that the pipe should be laid. Read report by Resident Engineer, dated 11th July, recommending that, instead of laying the pipe underneath the foot-path, as proposed by Mr. Cutler, it be laid 15 feet from the southside, as shown by him on the plan, and that the same conditions be imposed as in the case of the Bombay Ice Company. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 15th instant, stating that he has no objection to the pipe being laid as recommended by the Resident Engineer. Resolution: the pipe may be laid on the line recommended by the Resident Engineer. The stones surrounding the filter tube must not project above the surface of the harbour bed. One rupee per annum should be charged for the permission to lay the pipe, but Mr. Cutler should be informed that the Trustees cannot give any pledge as to whether access to the sea may not at some future time be stopped.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—Government Resolution No. 518, dated 9th July, sanctioning the extension of area of land proposed to be leased to Thucker Mohunjee Nanjee. Government Resolution No. 524, dated 10th July, sanctioning the lease to Tullubchund Kavalram of 505 3-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate. Letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 8th July, reporting that he took over charge of the fish ponds recently purchased at Sewrie, from the Collector's Surveyors on 7th instant.

Statement of Town Duty collected by Traffic Manager during month of June. It amounts to Rs. 31,698-9-1 against Rs. 36,392-1-9 for June last year.

Pilotage Statement week to 15th July :—
11 vessels piloted into harbour.
10 „ „ out of „
5 „ transported.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—The Maharaja is winning golden opinions wherever he goes. He has lost much of his shyness and reserve and is much more manly in appearance and behaviour than he was wont to be. His dashing equestrianism earns him many admirers, and crowds of loyal natives follow him wherever he appears in public.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.—A volunteer fire brigade has been organized and got into working order at Bankura, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. J. Anderson, the Magistrate, in consequence of the occurrence of serious fires in the town and vicinity. The people seem to have at once seen the advantage of the movement, for in a very short time 510 were enrolled as volunteers and were instructed in drill, whilst 21 others were enrolled as special Constables to keep order at fires. Another advantage which the town has derived from the movement is that many of the wells have been dug deeper to afford a better supply of water.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held on Saturday last at its registered office, 4 Elphinstone Circle, to receive and adopt the directors' report and accounts; to declare a dividend; and to pass certain special resolutions. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair.

Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, acting agent, read the notice calling the meeting and the following report of the directors, which is of sufficient interest to be given at length :—

The last general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held on 8th January. At that meeting among other business the payment of the guaranteed dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for the preceding half year was sanctioned, but as the Company's Factory had not yet commenced working the funds for this dividend were provided by the General Ice Factory Company of London and the same has been duly distributed to the shareholders. It is with much satisfaction that the directors are now able to announce that though the Factory has only been at work for 3 months still the earnings have during that short period been sufficient after paying all expences, not only to provide funds for the 2nd half yearly dividend but also to admit of Rupees 4,343-11-7 being repaid to the London Company against the sum advanced by them for payment of the dividend for the 1st half year. The Factory might have commenced working at the beginning of March had it not been for the delay in bringing in the new water supply from Tulsi into the city. But notwithstanding the delay thus unavoidably incurred the Company were fortunately able to start their Factory in time to meet the hot weather demand, and the quantity of Ice sold during these 3 months (being about equal to a ship's cargo), may very possibly have been the means of preventing the recurrence of the Ice Famine which has so frequently at this time of year occasioned great annoyance in Bombay, and which during the last few months has been severely felt in Calcutta. It may not be out of place on this occasion to recall to the memory of the shareholders what a serious and oft recurring inconvenience has been provided against by the establishment of this Company's Ice Factory, and it is gratifying to your directors to be able to report that the ice consuming public have so far shown a very high appreciation of the benefit derived from a regular supply of this important article, numerous proposals having been made for contracts to take a certain quantity daily for a fixed period, the essential point being always regularity in the supply. Although your directors have to be mindful of the interests of the shareholders as well as the advantage of the general public still they have, by means of the admirable machinery supplied by the General Ice Factory Company, been enabled at first starting to supply the public, and more especially the small consumers, with ice at less than one half the price of imported ice. A pound of ice can now be had daily for rather under rupee 1 a month. At present the Factory has only been at work for three months, many unforeseen difficulties have had to be overcome, and the working can therefore hardly yet be regarded as at its best. The directors hope soon to be able to accommodate the public by improving the arrangements for distributing ice among its customers. A step in this direction has already been taken by the establishing depots at the Crawford Market and at Paydhuni. The latter has, however, been closed, as it was found that the production from the present machinery was insufficient to supply the demand at three depots. The directors, however, still desire to develope the system of bringing the supply of ice as near as possible to each man's door, and feel assured that in so doing they will open up a largely increased sale for their production by obtaining many new customers. The experience of the past 3 months enables your directors to look forward with complete confidence to finding a ready sale in Bombay for the entire production of the Factory even when the new machine, now on the way out, has been erected. But in the event of the Bombay market proving less readily expansive than is expected, there is an enormous market to be supplied in the up-country stations of this Presidency. Turning now to the actual working during the past year, it will be seen from the profit and loss account that, after writing off Rs. 1,000 of the preliminary charges (that is to say charges incurred before the Factory commenced working) and Rs. 1,191-6-0 being loss on Government Paper, the net earnings during the period ending 30th June have amounted to Rs. 12,267-6-10. The Cash and Government Paper held on 30th June amounted to Rs. 18,325-0-6 exclusive of Rs. 12,000 previously remitted to the General Ice Factory Company as first instalment of the price of the new machinery ordered in accordance with the Resolution passed at the general meeting held on 23rd May, 1879, and confirmed on 14th June, 1879. The new extension has been pushed on as rapidly as possible and will be well advanced by the time the machinery can arrive. The new machine is calculated to turn out 10 tons of ice daily, and includes improvements which it is expected will result in a considerable ecomony of fuel and other working expences as compared with the two five ton machines now at work. One or both of the old machines may perhaps be removed up-country, but as to this the directors will of course be guided by circumstances. The cost of the new machine, with the necessary buildings including a tank for supply of condensing water, will be about Rs. 96,285-9-8 to be provided out of the new capital now being raised together with the balance of original capital. If, as appears probable, the whole of the new issue of shares are taken up, there will be sufficient funds available for up-country extensions. The late agents of the company, Messrs. Forbes and Co., having sent in their resignation on 9th June, the directors appointed Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. as acting agents until the appointment of permanent agents could be submitted to a general meeting. Mr. J. A. Forbes having resigned his seat on the Board the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Major C. Strutt.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. A. W. Forde, that the directors' report and audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1879, be, and the same are hereby, adopted and confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Raghoonath N. Khote, and seconded by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, that the payment of a dividend at the guaranteed rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of June, 1879, be sanctioned and made payable on the 31st July at the office of the company.

The undermentioned special resolutions were also passed unanimously with the exception of the last, which was carried by a majority of votes :—

Proposed by Major Strutt, and seconded by Mr. R. Sowden, that clause 2 of the articles of association be altogether rescinded, and that the following words be substituted therefor :—"That Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co., and any future member or members of that firm, and such person or persons as may from time to time be empowered to act and sign for the firm, while and by reason of their so acting and signing, shall be the secretaries and agents of the company, and they shall receive the sum of Rs. 500 per mensem by way of remuneration."

Proposed by Dr. Hormusjee Bejonjee, and seconded by Mr. William Pritchard, that the letters "C. H. B." be inserted in the 4th clause of the articles of association immediately before the words "Forbes and Co." occurring in that clause. The 4th clause will then be as follows :—"Nothing in these articles shall prevent any member of the firm of C. H. B. Forbes and Co. from being a director of the company."

Proposed by Mr. John Macfarlane, and seconded by Mr. E. B. Carroll, that clause 6 of table A to Act X. of 1866 shall not apply to the company, and that the following clause be added to the articles of association. "If any shareholder fail to pay any call due from him on the day appointed for payment thereof, he shall be liable to pay interest for the same from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, or at any less or greater rate which may from time to time be fixed by the board."

Proposed by Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, and seconded by Mr. John Smith, that clause 37 of table A to Act X. of 1866 shall not apply to this company, and that the following clause be added to the articles of association of the company. "No business shall be transacted at any general meeting except the election of a chairman and the declaration of a dividend recommended by the directors unless six shareholders qualified to vote are present either in person or by proxy at the time when the meeting proceeds to business."

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BHAVNAGAR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of shareholders of the Company was held on Friday afternoon last to consider and pass a resolution in confirmation or otherwise of a preliminary agreement, dated 9th inst., entered into by the directors of the company, whereby Messrs. Vithuldas Samuldas, Virjshunker Gowrishunker, and two others of Bhavnagar undertake to advance to the company two sums aggregating Rs. 3,25,000 upon the mortgage of the company's property at Bhavnagar and Mhowa, and to manage the company's affairs at Bhavnagar for a period of ten years upon certain terms mentioned in the agreement. A strange incident in connection with the holding of the meeting was that, while the sign-board with the company's name hung over the doorway of one house, seeming to indicate that to be the registered office of the company, to which several persons were attracted, the meeting was held in another house, the old office of Messrs. Forbes and Co. Mr. C. H. B. Forbes was called to the chair.

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff said. Before we commence the regular business of the meeting, allow me on behalf of myself and the shareholders of the company to express our sympathy with the late secretaries and agents. As one connected with them for seventeen years, I can say without the fear of contradiction that the failure of Messrs. Forbes and Co. has been one of the most honourable of all the failures since the memorable years 1865-66. I can assure you from personal knowledge that speculation was quite foreign to their line of business; and that their difficulties arose simply and purely from depreciation in the value of that unfortunate kind of investment—landed properties—from which no return worth mention was received; and the annual interest on the sum so locked up has brought about their failure. I therefore trust you will all join me in requesting the secretary to convey to them our sympathy in their misfortune.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury supported the proposal with a few appropriate remarks.

The Chairman said he would read the proposed agreement to the meeting.

Mr. Vurjeewundas Madhowdas said it was a very important matter, and that he thought the agreement should be circulated among the shareholders before they voted one way or the other. He would therefore propose that the meeting should be adjourned.

The Chairman said the suggestion was a proper one; but as timely notice had been given and as the matter was a pressing one, no further time should be lost. Shareholders, if they wished, might have come and seen the agreement at any time before the holding of the meeting.

Mr. Vurjeevundas remarked it was not advertised to the shareholders that the agreement was open for their inspection.

Mr. Heerjeebhoy thought there were many people who did not know anything about the business before the meeting; and an adjournment would give them an opportunity of considering the matter well.

Mr. Vurjeevundas said very few shareholders were present at the meeting; and it was only fair to circulate the agreement and give all the shareholders time to consider it.

The chairman supposed that a prolonged adjournment would defeat the object of the agreement.

Mr. Vurjeevundas then demanded to know the liabilities of the company, which would enable the shareholders to form an opinion whether their property should be mortgaged or should be liquidated at once. They could not form a correct judgment until they knew what the liabilities were.

The chairman said it was a matter for the shareholders to decide whether they would adjourn and wait until the accounts were ready. His own opinion was that delay would scarcely be to their advantage. The board had taken every trouble about the proposed mortgage. The shareholders could see the accounts hereafter. The chairman was about to give a rough oral estimate of the company's liabilities, but

Mr. Vurjeevundas remarked that they should have a statement of the liabilities in writing; and that it would be better to go into liquidation rather than enter into a mortgage like this.

Mr. Duxbury observed that the terms of the proposed mortgage were very hard, and he did not think the shareholders would welcome them. The rate of interest at 9 per cent. for ten years certain appeared to be rather a high rate, while the payment of commission of a quarter anna per pound of yarn turned out was what had brought most Bombay mills to the verge of ruin. It was much to be regretted that such a sort of commission should be paid to the Bhavnagari gentlemen. The new Railway to Bhavnagar would afford many facilities to trade; and he thought that better times would improve the value of their property. The period over which the agreement was to extend was rather too long; and he thought three years would be a more reasonable period. The times were no doubt hard; but with good crops, the prospects of trade would improve, and with them those of their mills also. The proposal to give a quarter anna commission per pound seemed to Mr. Duxbury an extraordinary one, because the proposed managers were people who were not in the trade and knew nothing about cotton machinery. It would be better for the shareholders to know more about the agreement and to talk it over among their friends. He saw no reason why it should not be read to the meeting.

Mr. Vurjeevundas complained that the directors, in order to free themselves of all personal liability in respect of a loan of a lakh of rupees from the Bank of Bombay, had mortgaged the mills for a lakh to the Bhavnagari gentlemen. This they ought not to have done without calling a meeting of shareholders.

Mr. J. Gordon said the directors had in no way prejudiced the interests of the company by paying off the Bank of Bombay. It was the duty of the shareholders to pay the Bank one way or another; and as to the present agreement, he must say it was only a provisional one; and the shareholders might get the money from the Bhavnagari gentlemen or some one else.

Mr. Luxmiperaud Harriperaud averred, with reference to a remark made by Mr. Duxbury, that two of the Bhavnagari gentlemen, who proposed to lend the money, were cotton merchants from time immemorial, and that they knew more about the management of a cotton mill than most other people.

Mr. Gordon thought that, unless this agreement was entered into, the consequences would be lamentable to the shareholders, and the company would be forced into liquidation.

Mr. Vurjeevundas was of opinion that, in case the mills went into the hands of the proposed mortgagees, the shareholders would not get a pie of their money. The mortgagees were to get a quarter anna commission per pound on the produce of the mills, not on what was sold; and that was to continue for ten years, at the end of which nothing would be left for the shareholders.

Mr. Gordon said the directors had no alternative but to mortgage the mills to pay off the Bank of Bombay loan. As to the proposed commission and the period over which it was to run, he said it was an infamous system which, unfortunately, was too common in Bombay.

Mr. Luxmiperaud said, looking to the opposition to the proposed mortgage, that the contract must be considered to be cancelled; and that the mortgagees would give the company immediate notice for the payment of their one lakh.

It was then proposed by Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, and seconded by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, that the meeting be adjourned for fourteen days to allow of the accounts of the company to the 30th June, 1879, being circulated among the shareholders, and also the preliminary agreement of mortgage.

Mr. Shariff Salley Mahomed remarked that, as necessity had no law and the mortgagees would not wait for the lakh of rupees which would fall due in a short time, they must accept the inevitable and confirm the proposed mortgage.

Mr. Vurjeevundas.—Do you expect the shareholders to sign the agreement blindly?

Mr. Shariff.—No, I don't. But it is no use putting the company into forced liquidation. We might raise a loan and wait for better times.

Mr. Vurjeevundas.—The shareholders shall never get a pie for their money. People have waited for better times; but better times have never come.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Luxmipursad Harripersad, and seconded by Mr. J. Gordon, that the preliminary agreement entered into between Vithuldas Samuldas and others and the directors of the company, dated 9th July, 1879, be confirmed if approved of by counsel.

At the request of Mr. Blackhall, manager, Agra Bank, a creditor, Mr. Mayhew, the secretary, read a letter from Mr. Blackhall to the directors, in which it was stated that the proposed agreement was very undesirable; that it could be sanctioned only as a special resolution; that the terms proposed were very hard, &c., further suggesting that the meeting should be adjourned in order to see if a loan could not be obtained on better terms.

The chairman said the letter had been fully considered by the board; and that the directors had been at very great trouble to get a loan on better terms, but could not.

On a division there were five votes for the amendment and six against it. There were, however, four proxies for the amendment; and taking them into consideration, the chairman declared the amendment to be carried.

The company's deed provides that a poll could be demanded by a requisition signed by ten shareholders; but as ten shareholders in favour of the original proposition were not present, no poll was asked for. The chairman, however, offered a poll at the suggestion of some shareholders, but Mr. Vurjeevundas did not accept the offer, saying he should take his own course.

Mr. Gordon asked what course was to be taken in the event of counsel not approving of the agreement.

The chairman said he thought it could then be necessary to call another meeting.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE SPORTS.

THE Committee have decided that the above sports shall be held on Saturday, the 23rd August, under arrangements to be hereafter advertised. The events will be as follow, and entrees can now be received by the Honorary Treasurer. Competitors will please state their colours and company.

100 yards Flat Race.
200 „ Handicap Flat Race.
½ mile Flat Race.
¼ „ Flat Race.
1 „ Walking Race, in full marching order.
120 Yards Hurdle Race.
Tug-of-War for companies.
Sack Race.
Three-Legged Race.
High Jump.
Long Jump.
Putting the shot.
Flat Race for Soldiers and Sailors of H. M. Service.
Flat Race for Native Soldiers.
Subscriptions are invited.

Volunteers joining the corps now can compete at the sports.

F. STOKES, CAPT. and ADJT. } Honry. Secretaries.
W. M. TENNENT, CAPT. }
D. S. KEMP, CAPT., Honry. Treasurer.

BILLIARDS.

W. COOK IN AUSTRALIA.

A MOST interesting and exciting match was played on Saturday evening, April 12th, at the Athenæum, Melbourne, between W. Cook and Kilkenny, the latter receiving 200 points in the 1,000, the spot-stroke being barred. For extraordinary play on the part of Cook it is not likely the game will soon be matched. At one period he was 600 points behind, and yet he won eventually by nearly 100 points. In the first half of the game it was apparent that Kilkenny was in splendid form, whereas Cook appeared to be for him, somewhat uncertain in his play. The latter succeeded, however, in scoring the first hundred (including breaks of 53 and 39), and the game was shortly afterwards called—Kilkenny 316, Cook 110. For the next hour Kilkenny's play was a real treat to witness, his cannon game being especially admirable. His breaks—27, 31, 82, 98, and 32—were all obtained by careful and instructive play, the manner in which he succeeded in "leaving" the balls for his next shot after playing a difficult stroke eliciting frequent applause. Cook in the meantime had been playing with anything but his usual brilliancy, his breaks being quite inconsiderable. When Kilkenny's score had reached 686, Cook's stood at 186, and the numerous admirers of the Yorkshireman's fine game began to hope that he would that evening score his first win from the Champion. But in the very next break Cook showed that he "appreciated the situation" by leaving the table till he had made the magnificent break of 176. When it is remembered that this was necessarily procured by all round play, the wonderful skill and precision, necessary to obtain, it can be understood, by the billiard player. The score now stood—Kilkenny 686, Cook 362, which left a still very large arrear for the Champion to take up. Kilkenny continued to play steadily and well (his breaks, however, not exceeding 20 and 30) until his score stood at 769 to Cook's 435. At this point Cook missed a red losing hazard, his ball shaking in the jaws of the pocket. Fortune, however, was kind, the red ball, after running down the table, returning and kissing his ball into the pocket. The benefit derived from a fluke when it does come to a player like Cook was shown by his scoring 46 of this one. Shortly afterwards he made another extremely pretty break of 88, and Kilkenny making a break of 33, the score stood—Cook 596, Kilkenny 822. Cook's next effort was the break of the evening, and for genuine, honest, all round play has never been exceeded in Melbourne. Starting at 601, from a position which Kilkenny had considered so safe that he did not attempt to disturb the balls, Cook made a most difficult long hazard, and having got the object balls together kept on scoring cannons and hazards of all descriptions with an amazing regularity until he had put together no less than 202, when he broke down at an easy shot. This is the largest break Cook has yet made in Melbourne. The score now stood—Kilkenny 822, Cook 806, and though the Champion's enormous break had evidently discouraged him, as it well might Kilkenny made another plucky effort, and by a break of 30 reached 852. That, however, was his last chance, for Cook, who had by this time scored 863, in his next break ended the game by another colossal score of 198, which, from the position of the balls when "game" was called, he might have prolonged indefinitely.

On the Thursday following Kilkenny and Cook played their final match prior to their departure for Sydney and New Zealand. The game was 1,000 up, and Kilkenny received 250 points. At the outset Kilkenny played a very bold game, and it was not until 692 had been called to his credit by the marker that Cook succeeded in catching him up. After that Cook had the advantage, and ultimately, after a plucky resistance from Kilkenny, who fought an up-hill game with great determination, he secured the victory by a majority of 99 points. Neither of the players was in his best form, and at times remarkably simple shots were missed. Kilkenny made no very striking breaks throughout the game, but Cook succeeded in making one break of 127 and another of 150. The latter included thirty-seven consecutive spot-strokes. The match, on the whole, was a very enjoyable one, and finished much closer than at one time was anticipated.—*Melbourne Argus.*

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

LATEST FROM AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, JULY 20.

From Alikheyl it is reported that the Afghan officers sent to meet Major Cavagnari were received by detachments of all arms.

On the 19th Khushdil Khan and Badshah Khan arrived at the British camp at Karamkhel, accompanied by a regiment of cavalry and some irregular infantry. As Major Cavagnary left the camp the Mountain Battery fired a salute of 15 guns. The Embassy proceeded to Kasimkhel, where the Amir had provided tents comfortably arranged.

General Roberts accompanied Major Cavagnari to the crest of Shuturgurdan, escorted by the Amir's troops. Everything was done by the Afghan officials to honour the British Embassy, who were most cordially received.

The Amir has insisted upon whole party being his guests during the march to Kabul. At each stage tents have been pitched for their use.

The country round Alikheyl is perfectly quiet.

Representative of all the neighbouring tribes were in the British camp.

Major Cavagnari was to proceed to Kushi on the 20th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ARMY DISCIPLINE BILL.

LONDON, JULY 19.

After a sitting which lasted twelve hours, the House of Commons has read a third time the Army Discipline Bill, which has also been read a first time in the Lords.

THE CHUMBA STATE.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Lords have negatived without a division a motion for an enquiry into the administration and succession of the Chumba State.

REWARDS FOR SERVICES IN THE AFGHAN WAR.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Generals Sir Sam Browne, Stewart, Maude, Roberts, Biddulph, and Lumsden, have been recommended for the Order of Knight Commander of the Bath, in consideration of their services in connection with the Afghan War.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Bombay Mails of 27th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	37,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	3,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	4,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton	16,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	5,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	566,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	62,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	44,000	do.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5⅝d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	6-6
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118¼
Bar Silver	51 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	83½

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JULY 19, 2-3 P. M.

French Mail steamer Peiho from Suez arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 20.

CANNANORE, 5-10 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 4; thermometer 88·2; barometer 29·790.

MANGALORE, (19th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SW. NW. Fall of rain 13 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.S.W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 12 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.		Colaba. In.	Colaba. cnt.	Fort. In.	Fort. cnt.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cnt.
	Total previously registered	24	16	27	35	29	52
18	Friday	0	6	......		......	
19	Saturday	0	33	1	80	1	57
20	Sunday	......		0	0	0	9
	Total	24	55	29	15	30	18
	Fall up to 20th July 1878	48	23	51	40	50	82

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits,	6 ,, ,,	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Documents,	6 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Francs	6 ,, ,,	2·11½	,,

OUR Poona correspondent, writing under date the 18th instant, says:—Ever since the recent conflagrations in the City of Poona, and the subsequent trial of the first three prisoners who were convicted on their own confessions and transported for life last month, there have been ugly rumours afloat as to the implication of many more in the diabolical plot of burning the Boodwar Palace and Visram Bagh. The members of the Poona City Police, however, could not, or did not, display their detective powers, and it was very clear that they were not able to do anything without the aid and assistance of Khan Bahadur Ackbar Ally, of Bombay, who went to work on his arrival with an ingenuity truly remarkable, the result being that three more natives—Brahmins I presume—were arrested. The names of these three prisoners are Balajee Narayan Phadke, Vishnoo Bulwunt, and Moroo Bulwunt Khir. On enquiring as to whether these three prisoners, or any of them, were related to that notorious scoundrel, Wassudew Bulwunt Phadke, I was told that "they were not related, but yet they belong to the same family." I can hardly tell you what this may mean. These three prisoners, who may now be said to form the second batch of the Poona incendiaries, were this morning placed before Mr. A. H. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, as being accomplices in the recent incendiary fires of Boodwar Palace and Visram Bagh. Mr. Vishnoo Nilkunt appeared for prisoner No. 1, and Mr. Cassinath [illegible]ushram Gadghill for prisoners Nos. 2 and 3. As usual the police are very reticent about giving any information, and it is very difficult to get any particulars or information respecting the prisoners. I may, however, tell you that Mr. J. G. Moore, our Collector and District Magistrate, Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, jailor of the Poona City Jail, Khan Bahadur Ackbar Ally, of the Bombay Police, and Inspector Hurry Narayan, of the Poona City Police, were chiefly instrumental in the arrest of these additional prisoners.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Right Rev. L. Meurin, Roman Catholic Bishop, by the Right Rev. L. G. Mylne, Anglican Bishop of Bombay:—My Lord,—As I do not intend to follow your example by writing a controversial pamphlet, I think I ought to make it known for what reasons I abstain from doing so. Generally, then, I think that such publications tend rather to heat and bitterness than to helpfulness or edification. The little crop of letters and articles which your pamphlet has already brought forth will serve to illustrate my meaning. And to come to the particular case, I cannot think that the words of which you complain gave occasion for a controversy at all. My statement was as old and as obvious as the separation between England and Rome: and was couched, I must take leave to think, in particularly temperate language. If such a statement as that is to be regarded as a challenge to a controversy, we shall spend our time in little else than in writing polemical tracts, not, perhaps, to the edification of Christians, and certainly to the delight of unbelievers. On one purely personal point, I must add another paragraph. Your Lordship appears to hope that by the force of an affectionate invitation I may be induced in my own person to make that change of faith against which I thought it needful to warn others. I am not a stranger, my Lord, to that combination of kindly patronage with polemical skill which is used, with such tact and geniality by the society to which you belong. But I fear I am an obstinate subject, and must remain an "impenitent" Anglican. This need not prevent me, I trust, from following your Lordship's good example and subscribing myself, your affectionate brother, L. G. Bombay.

SOME time ago the directors of the Bhavnagar Mills and Press Company, to which the late firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co. were secretaries, raised a loan of a lakh of rupees from the Bank of Bombay on their personal security. The loan was subsequently paid off by borrowing the money from some native capitalists of Bhavnagar, on the mortgage of the mills, and the directors were thereby freed of all personal responsibility in respect thereto. As the mortgage-money would fall due in a short time, the directors on the 9th inst. entered into a preliminary agreement with the Bhavnagari capitalists to lend the company Rs. 3,25,000 in two sums upon mortgage of the property at Bhavnagar and Mhow,—the lenders to manage the affairs of the company at Bhavnagar for a period of ten years. They were to get interest at 9 per cent. per annum on the money, and to be entitled for a period of ten years to a commission of a quarter anna per pound of the produce of the mills. The shareholders were called to confirm the above-mentioned agreement at a meeting held on Friday last; and it was resolved by a majority of votes to confirm it if it be approved of by counsel. The terms of the agreement were strongly objected to at the meeting; but it was explained that the directors could not get better terms. Mr. J. R. Duxbury characterised the condition as to a payment of a quarter-anna commission for ten years as one that had brought most Bombay mills to the verge of ruin; it was commission not on goods sold, but on goods produced at the mills. Another gentleman said this sort of payment was "an infamous system which, unfortunately, was too common in Bombay." It was understood at the meeting that, if the agreement is not approved of by counsel, the shareholders would have an opportunity of looking into the affairs of the company at another meeting. A report of the proceedings appears in another column.

AT a meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company held on Saturday last, a dividend at the guaranteed rate of 10 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, 1879, was declared. It is very satisfactory to notice that, though the factory has been at work for three months only, the earnings, after paying all expenses, have been sufficient to provide funds for the second half yearly dividend, as well as to admit of Rs. 4,343 being repaid to the London Company.

MR. ANTHONY VAZ, master sailmaker in H. M.'s India Government Dockyard, Bombay, has compiled a most invaluable little handbook, containing a vocabulary of nautical terms, directions for masting, rigging, and working ships at sea, and all the various orders to seamen incidental on board ship. The terms are all rendered into Hindustani, not literally, but as the natives are accustomed to hear them shouted out. The "Marine Officer's Hindustani Interpreter" cannot fail to be very widely used, seeing that the number of ships visiting the several seaports of India has of late years so greatly increased, while shipowners who confine their operations chiefly to this part of the world have found it profitable to employ Indian crews on their vessels.

THE concert at the Gymkhana on the evening of Wednesday next promises to be most successful. The musical talent of Bombay have been very widely requisitioned to take part in the entertainment, and we are glad to learn that the great majority have signified their intention of doing so. We may add that tickets can be obtained at the Pavilion, or from Captain Becke, Marine Lines.

THE ratification of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty the summary of which was lately telegraphed by the Government of India to the Indian newspapers, has produced quite a sensation among the people at Goa. Apprehensions are entertained that the salt and country liquor will be sold at a price such as prevails in Bombay, and in that case the mass of the people, whose means are extremely limited, must suffer. All the Municipal Chambers have lodged their protest against the treaty convention.

THE Goa Government have authorised the village communities to expend the amount that may be necessary to organize a joint action in order to destroy the locusts that at present infest the country, the individual efforts of the ryots having been found insufficient to cope with the evil.

THE Natal *Mercury* thus sums up the military position:—

> General Wood, in command of a thoroughly efficient column of tried and seasoned soldiers, has advanced about twenty-five miles into Zululand. He has before him an open country and has every conceivable advantage in his favour. Grass is good and transport is sufficient. His men confide in him, and his tactics are as careful as the most cautious could desire.
>
> General Newdigate, with whom goes the General in command, has the most powerful column under his control that has ever operated in South Africa. He is six miles N. N. W. of General Wood, and almost within touch.
>
> The Zulus are understood to have massed in two *impis* on either side of General Wood's line of march, and were reported to have bravely attacked both columns, with a loss of 5000 on their side and of 80 on ours. But this report was subsequently contradicted. A skirmish did take place, however, on June 5th, between the Lancers and some Irregulars and 1,000 Zulus, said to be "a tribal force." One officer of the Lancers and three Irregulars were wounded. The enemy's losses were not known.
>
> The Zulus are also in scattered parties, ready as ever to take advantage of any chance of resistance that presents itself, as witness the attack on the Prince Imperial, and the raid upon Utrecht.
>
> On the lower border, the *status quo* continues as before, and we hear nothing of any attempt to disperse the Zulus who crowd the bush near the mouth of the river, which it is intended shall form the landing place of the coast column. There are 6,000 men in this direction, but so far they do not seem to have been able to advance a mile, permanently, beyond Fort Chelmsford. Possibly they are not intended to do so, but the uncertainty as to intended operations is having a most depressing effect upon all the troops stationed at the several camps representing the first division. General Crealock, however, is determined to have every intended preparation complete before he moves a mile, and we think he is right in his decision. The application of pressure has produced the needed number of wagons.

A RIFLE match is arranged and will shortly be fired at Bhasaval between 10 men of "G" Company G. I. P Railway Volunteers and 10 men of E. I. F Company stationed at Bhasaval. The conditions are 200 and 500 yards, 7 rounds at each distance. Wimbledon targets.

WE see it reported that on the evening of Monday, the 14th instant, between six o'clock and sunset, an immense flight of locusts passed over part of the Amballa cantonment, coming from a south-westerly direction and going in a north-easterly direction, *i. e.*, towards Simla. For a short time they almost darkened the air: and a detachment of the 6th Dragoon guards, who were out prize-shooting, had actually to stop firing, the mass being so dense in its flight that it was quite impossible for the men to see the targets. The locusts alighted in several fields outside the cantonments, causing great consternation among the cultivators, who did their utmost, by raising the most hideous noises, to drive the creatures away. The visitation was all the more unfortunate, because the place looked fresh and gave promise of an abundant crop. The fields on which the locusts alighted looked exactly as if a light brown carpet had been suddenly spread over them.

IT is reported from Bahrein Beni that Hajir Robber and Zaeed bin Mahomed are again engaged in piracy, and have plundered Bahrein, a pearl vessel, and killed one and wounded three persons. The Pasha at Busreh has sent stringent orders to the authorities at Nejd and the naval officers for the capture of the offenders and the restoration of tranquility.

NEWS has been received of a serious outbreak having taken place on the Irrawaddy below Bhamo. The disturbance was caused by the imposition and exaction of very heavy taxes by order of King Thee Baw. The people refused to pay, and fell *en masse* on the King's officials, killing and wounding upwards of twenty of them.

THE instructions issued to the Army Commission, hitherto kept confidential, direct it—firstly, to consider how the largest and most efficient force in war may be combined with the smallest establishments in peace. The Commission is further directed to consider what permanent garrison is really required in India, what should be its distribution, to what extent it should be capable of expansion for active service, what should be the territorial divisions of commands, whether it is desirable to maintain the presidential commands distinct, whether the Punjab frontier force should be put under the Commander-in-Chief, what should be the organization of the supply and transport departments, and what new lines of road and railway are wanted. The Commission has ample powers in reference to calling for evidence or information from all civil and military departments.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer* from Simla, dated July 17, states:—Mr. Hope introduced the Deccan Ryots Bill in Council to-day. It provides as follows:—All bonds not executed before village registrars are to be invalid. The money-lender is required under a penalty to furnish the ryots with an annual statement of account. Conciliators to be appointed, and no suit to be entertained in the civil courts against any ryot unless an attempt to settle the claim privately before the conciliators has failed. The question of arbitration courts is still under consideration. Village patels, when competent, to be invested, on the Madras system, with jurisdiction in money suits up to ten rupees. All sub-judges to have Small Cause Court power enlarged to include mortgage cases. First class jurisdiction limit Rs. 500; second, Rs. 100, or with consent Rs. 500. The courts are empowered to go against the bond when equity requires this. The old Bombay limitation law is restored. Arrest and imprisonment for debt is abolished. Specifically pledged land alone made saleable in execution. Unpledged land may be managed by collectors for seven years. All the sub-judges are granted insolvency powers. Insolvency is made declarable on the petition of the debtors or creditors and proof of the fact that the liability exceeds the maximum of future earnings for seven years. No appeals from any decision under the Act, but thorough revision by the special judge and assistants. The sub-judges are increased from 24 to 36. The employment of pleaders in petty cases is restricted. The Bill only applies to the four districts—Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Satara.

A CORRESPONDENT at Vitakri states that "a native district court-martial has been sitting during the past week for the trial of two sepoys of the 21st Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, for sending in anonymous petitions last May, to General Nuttall and Major Sandeman, complaining of the great hardships and want of proper food and shelter the men of their regiment have had to endure since being located at Vitakri, and requesting that the regiment may be sent back to its own Presidency, now that all chance of seeing service is at an end.

A RECENT medical appointment at Madras ha caused some discussion. A Madras paper com ments as follows on the appointment of Dr. T. K Rogers to the post of Chemical Examiner to the local Government, notified in the last *Fort St. George Gazette*—"Dr. Rogers' commission is dated 31st March, 1877, and he has not yet, we believe, put in two years' service in India. It is known that Dr. Rogers came out with honorable credentials from Netley, and he should prove a useful member of the professorial staff at the Medical College. At the same time we must express our surprise that the Government should have entrusted an officer with so little experience of the country with the responsible duties of Chemical Examiner. In that capacity, Dr. Rogers may be called upon at any time to give a verdict of life or death in cases of poisoning. It is not only the ability to make a chemical analysis that is required in an officer holding this responsible position, but some knowledge and experience of the people of the country and of their habits and modes of life. It can hardly be pretended that Dr. Rogers possesses this knowledge and experience, and therefore we think it is that the Government have erred in putting responsibilites upon him that, in other branches of the public service, would certainly be entrusted to men of riper knowledge and more practical experience. The Government do not allow lieutenants of two years service in the army to exercise the powers of Judge Advocate General, or griffin assistant collectors to sit as Sessions Judges; and we think they run a grave risk in appointing a young and necessarily inexperienced doctor to do work which should be given to no man who has not been long enough in the country to rank as Surgeon Major. If it was necessary to remove Dr. King from his appointment, there surely might have been found a man of over two years service competent to fill it. Dr. King's name stands thirtieth on the list of the Madras Medical Department; Dr. Rogers' name stands *one hundred and fifty-second*, or only eighteen from the bottom of the list. A very general opinion prevails that Dr. King has been treated harshly by the Government. With a little more tact and good temper among the principals in the Medical College quarrel—especially on the part of the Director of Public Instruction—and Dr. King's case might have been settled without reference to Cæsar. Probably all parties regret now that that appeal was made."

THE *Madras Times* finds fault with the Viceroy's Minute on the Afghan campaign and with the despatches accompanying it on the following ground:—With the exception of a marginal reference, "Madras Sappers, 55 men," we can nowhere find a single reference to Madras regiments or Madras officers. The compliment was paid to the Madras army of being permitted to send troops to Northern India, but particular care seems to have been taken that no chance should be given to our troops to distinguish themselves. Northern India, Bengal and Bombay regiments were all at the front, and had a share in the fighting. Madras troops have been marched up a hill simply for the sake of being marched down again. This is unfair treatment to men who belong to the army with which Clive beat the French force. The Madras sepoys are the only Indian soldiers, it should not be forgotten, who have beaten European troops: this they did when Clive led them. Now they are kept in the rear during a campaign and are not allowed to show their prowess."

A CALCUTTA paper states that "there has been another turn of the wheel, and *on dit* now has it that Dr. A. J. Payne continues his connection with the Municipality, at all events until September, if not, indeed, longer than that. It would appear that, in this ill-managed business, some one has blundered, and Dr. Payne's name has been put forward for a post, which is not yet vacant. Dr. Palmer, moreover, has been elected to the post of Health Officer of Calcutta, which is not yet available. Whoever has blundered, the result is rather hard upon Dr. Payne, who, it is now again said, does not desire to displace the present Surgeon-General, Bengal."

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) have heard that if any more troops are required for the Cape, the 2nd Battalion 1st Royal Scots, now at Kandahar, will very probably be sent there. In that case, the 1-3rd and 1-5th, would very likely accompany them. What is still more likely is that at no distant period South Africa will become a great field for the employment of native Indian troops.

THE talukdars of Oudh have presented an address of congratulation to the Viceroy on the successful issue of the Kabul campaign.

A LETTER from Kandahar, of date the 6th instant, states that a general court-martial was considering the case of the three sepoys of the 29th P. N. I., who were accused of having murdered their drum-major.

THE Lahore paper's Rangoon correspondent telegraphs under date July 15th:—"The Mandalay Residency is to be removed to a better place; and the Resident's guard is to be increased to 500. The river Irrawaddy is rising fast; the embankments are all right; the greatest and highest rises are at Myanoung and Ngathaingyourg."

A TELEGRAM to the *Civil and Military Gazette* states that Major Cavagnari, British Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Kabul, left Peshawur on Friday, the 11th instant. He was accompanied to the entrance of the Kohat Pass by Mr. Reid, Assistant District Superintendent of Police. The 3rd Cavalry escorted the Envoy. At Fort Garnett, the Envoy was met by Captain Nixon, the civil officers, and the native chiefs of the Kohat District. Major Cavagnari joined the Kurram Camp on the 16th, and will leave for Ali Kheyl on the 17th, Thursday. Salutes for the Envoy were fired at Kohat and Kurram.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer*, dated 18th July, states that the Viceroy, in his speech on Mr. Hope's Deccan Ryots Bill warmly supported it, describing its principle as one which, if it works well, may be cautiously extended, and he earnestly desired that the present legislation might be completed before the close of this year.

THE *Pioneer* is informed by telegram that the Cavagnari Embassy reached Ali Kheyl this morning, and proceeds to Kharatiga to-morrow, and on Saturday it will be escorted by the Afghan troops to Kasim Kheyl. It expects to reach Kabul on the 23rd of July.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Statesman* writes:—"Some curious disclosures have been made in the accounts filed by the insolvent firm of Cohen Brothers and Co., who are now going through the Court. The firm were large commissariat contractors, supplying the department at the frontier stations of Thayetmyo and Toungboo with most of the necessaries required by our troops both European and native. There were entries of such sums as Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 occurring with surprising regularity as having been paid to officials at these stations. The learned Recorder seemed very much surprised at the entries, and also at the explanation given by Mr. J. A. Cohen, the resident partner, who said these sums were given to 'smooth the way.' The case was eventually postponed till next court-day, but either one of two things is very evident. The insolvents must have made false entries in their books, or, in plain English, bribes have been largely received by certain Commissariat officials. The Recorder in postponing the case expressed his intention of going through the accounts himself. These latter are very voluminous, but unless they can be explained, the sums paid to Commissariat officials are likely to bring several of them to grief. The Burma estate of Cohen Brothers and Co. is the only one in which there are any assets. The principal liabilities are in Calcutta, and as they are large, only a very modest dividend need be expected. Possibly there would have been no dividend at all had the insolvents not judiciously smoothed the way for their commissariat contracts, in days when their insolvency was not thought of."

FURTHER accounts have been received from Mandalay regarding Mr. Shaw's demise and funeral. The latter appears to have been attended with due honour by the Burmese. When Mr. Shaw died on the 15th June, the event was at once announced to the Foreign Minister and the Myotha Wundauk (mixed court judge), and some royal writers very shortly arrived at the Residency, and remained at hand all day proffering their services. In the evening the Foreign Minister, the Yenangyaung, privy councillor (one of the two chief advisers of the King), the Myowun (town magistrate), and other minor officials arrived with a present of money from the King of Burma for the deceased's funeral expenses, which was of course politely refused. It is the invariable Burmese custom to offer a present on such occasions. They proposed that a separate funeral procession in honour of the late Resident should be organized at the King's expense, and this mark of courtesy was accepted by Mr. St. Barbe, the Political Agent at Bhamo, who, as the senior officer present, had taken over charge of the Residency. All the party then (including the Myotha and Naingangya (subministers who had rejoined) visited the body, and all expressed great sympathy and kindliness towards the late Resident. The Foreign Minister was charged with effusive messages to that effect from the King. Besides a formal letter to the minister, notices of the funeral had been printed and distributed to all the Europeans and chief native residents of the city, and on the 16th there was a very large attendance. The Myotha and Naingangy, sub-ministers, with five royal secretaries, punctually arrived at the head of a large Burmese procession with elephants and all the fitting paraphernalia of a great dignitary's funeral. A Burman band was in attendance and played a few bars of plaintive music about the time the deceased was conjectured to breakfast. The funeral procession left the Residency at 9-30, both the Mandalay and Bhamo guards escorting the coffin in full uniform. After a short pause at the Church, during which interval it was arranged that the Burmese procession should pass slowly on, the cemetery was reached. There the Burmese officials had prepared refreshments, and after the funeral requested the English officers to witness the usual distribution of alms for the King's "merit" as they alleged. The whole party returned to the Residency by about 11 a. m. By chance none of the three French lay residents were present, one of them being ill and the other two being engaged in the palace. Bishop Bowdon and another French father were present. The Burmese Government accorded the late Resident all the ceremonial honour to which the highest dignitary is entitled. The ministers subsequently paid formal visits of compliment and condolence; and remarked on the reassuring effect, in regard to the relations between the Mandalay Government and the British Residency, that would be produced by the large attendance of all ranks and classes at Mr. Shaw's funeral.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS has obtained judgment in Paris against a M. Dorosne who issued what purported to be a translation of "Edwin Drood," by Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins, under the title of "Le Crime de Jasper." The sequel was really by M. Dorosne himself, and Mr. Collins complained of injury to his reputation and prejudice to his genuine productions. The court withheld damages, but ordered the judgment to be advertised at the defendant's expense.

HEAVY indeed, says the *Pictorial World*, are the duties of Royalty. The Australians are almost dissatisfied with the Prince of Wales because he will not be able to be present at their International Exhibition. And really his Royal Highness has every reason to be excused. In performance of his public duties he has visited both India and Canada. But surely the line must be drawn somewhere, or some few years hence the life of the Heir Apparent would be no better than that of a Queen's messenger.

THE *Lancet*, commenting on the fact that beards are not permitted to be worn by privates in the army, says:—

> The absurdity of the regulation which interdicts the wearing of beards is manifest, because it is practically only at home, and for the sake of appearance, the men are compelled to shave. On action service abroad beards are worn. How infinitely ridiculous, then, the rule that prohibits them at home. The spirit of red tape could scarcely take a more puerile form, unless it insisted on a particular pattern of nose or regulation cheeks to insure that "beautiful uniformity" which the military instinct regards as the highest development of excellency, and above which the enterprise and judgment of administrative authority seldom aspire.

THE *Englishman*, in a long article, urges that, when considering the possibility of making reductions in the cost of the army of India, the Viceroy, who has distinct influence over the civil departments attached to the army, should assert his power in the strongest manner to annul the Judge Advocate General's Department. "There cannot exist the least necessity for its retention; it is one of those anomalies for which no defence can be found. It is in these days as superfluous and unnecessary a department as if the State kept a syndicate of tailors to show the officers of the army how to dress themselves."

NEPAL, like Assam, is getting more rain than the agriculturists like. A correspondent writes:—"The downfall has been almost without intermission for the past month. In the Valley of Katmandoo the force of the torrents has been such as to overlay with sand many of the fields, situated on the skirts of the mountains. Every field so damaged means a material reduction of the rice crop, which is the staple food of the inhabitants, and the prospects of which, standing as it has been for days together in stagnant water, are not so good as they were at the beginning of June. The Indian corn, which is the principal grain crop, now wants sun to enable it to ripen."

AN incident of the Prince Imperial's visit to Scotland in January of last year is recalled by the circumstances of his death in South Africa. So far as our present information goes, it would appear that it was his failure to mount his horse at Butu Kraal that led to his death. Yet the Prince was not only a bold but a most skilful rider. This was illustrated in a remarkable manner when he was the guest, along with the Prince of Wales, of the Duke of Hamilton in Jan., 1878. On the Sunday on which the party at Hamilton Palace visited Merryton, for the purpose of inspecting the famous stud of Clydesdales belonging to Mr. Drew, the Prince Imperial leaped on the back of Lord Harry, a horse which had never been ridden before. The bystanders looked on with amazement, not unmingled with alarm, as he scampered round the yard, hardly knowing whether to admire or reprove the wildness of the feat.

THE PAPUA TREE.

To the Editor of the "Statesman."

SIR,—Can any of your readers who are naturalists, supply me with any information regarding the hurtful effects of the "Papua tree" on lower animal life?

I have such a tree growing close to my fowlhouse, and from time to time I find a fowl dead in the morning; they are previously in a healthy condition, and on making an examination after death, I found all the organs, with the exception of the lungs, in a perfectly healthy state, plenty of fat about the body, but the lungs are completely atrophied. After reading a short account in *Nature* of the bad effects of this tree, I am inclined to attribute the death of the fowls to it, and shall be glad if any of your readers can tell me anything on the subject.

Garden Reach, July 15. ENQUIRER.

CATTLE DISEASE IN THE PUNJAB.

OWING to the outbreak of cattle disease in the many parts of the Punjab, a set of rules for its treatment, and a memo of the symptoms of the two kinds of cattle disease, rinderpest, *taka* or *samat*, and foot and mouth disease, *mukhkhur*, drawn up by Veterinary Surgeon Queripel, have been circulated in English and Vernacular, for general information. In order to ensure speedy notice of the appearance of cattle disease being given to the Deputy Commissioner, a reward of Rs. 5 is offered to the person who first brings the intelligence; and a piece of ground outside the village, where the case appears, is to be at once set apart, and all affected animals sent there, and one or more men, according to the number of diseased animals, employed solely to tend them. On the death of an animal suffering from disease, the carcase is to be buried at a depth of four feet, the hide having been previously so cut as to be valueless. The treatment of rinderpest recommended is a mixture of gruel chiretta and country wine when the animal is in a weak state, and *suttoo* gruel, instead of water, as much as it can be got to drink. In *mukhkhur*, or foot and mouth disease, the mouth should be washed with weak vinegar and water; or when ulcers have formed dressed with alum lotion the feet being kept perfectly dry, and any ulcers present dressed with powdered alum. A mixture of 8 oz. epsom salt, 2 oz. nitre and a pint of gruel should be given when the animal is first seen to be suffering. In both diseases scrupulous cleanliness is required.

The symptoms of rinderpest are described as follows:—Horns and extremities at times hot, at others cold; signs of weakness and fatigue; ears drooping, shivering, great thirst, suspension of rumination; loss of appetite, discharge from the eyes and nostrils. This stage is followed by diarrhœa, the fœces being much mixed with mucus, and at times with blood; when the animal thus affected soon dies. The time between the outbreak of the disease and the death of the animal is about six days. The virus of this disease is of the most subtle kind, and may be communicated by actual contact, or be carried by the air, so that the greatest care is necessary to prevent contagion.

The symptoms of foot and mouth disease vary from those of cattle plague (rinderpest), and are easily recognisable. The affected cattle have the usual febrile symptoms, accompanied by slight constipation; and if in milch cows, the secretion of milk is at first diminished and becomes gradually suspended. This is followed by eruptions in the mouth, like blisters, which break, leaving unhealthy ulcers; and may appear on the udder also. When the feet are affected, the coronets are first noticed to be hot, and the animals fall lame, and the same class of eruption appears in various parts of the foot. The fact of the cattle of a village being infected has to be proclaimed to all surrounding villages, and every endeavour made to prevent the spread of the disease; while any person neglecting to take reasonable precautions is liable to prosecution for nuisance under the Indian Penal Code.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

(*Natal Mercury*, June 11.)

THE remains of the late Prince Imperial will arrive here to-morrow, and we cannot but think that the sad interest attached to the event will be enhanced by the possession of authentic information as to the circumstances under which the gallant young Prince died. By the arrival from the front of Mr. Phil. Robinson, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who rode with the news of the great tragedy from Lord Chelmsford's camp in Zululand to Utrecht, we are enabled to give details which may confidently be relied upon. Mr. Robinson speaks from information received direct from the four men of Bettington's Natal Horse, who escaped with Lieutenant Carey from the fatal spot.

The escort with which the Prince left camp consisted of Lieutenant Carey, of H. M.'s 98th Regiment, six selected men of Bettington's Horse, and one kafir. Six mounted Basutos had also been told off to accompany the party, but the Prince, with that disregard of danger which has always distinguished him, left camp without them. It will be remembered that a few days ago the Prince, accompanied by Major Bettington, Lieut. Carey, and a party of Basutos, visited a Zulu kraal, where they were fired upon by a large party, the Prince being, on that occasion, conspicuous for gallantry amounting almost to rashness. The advance of the two forces within the last few days has been in this direction, and the Prince, it can easily be imagined, knowing the ground, and being conscious of the vicinity of Lord Chelmsford's camp on the one hand, and General Wood's on the other, approached the familiar spot with a confidence and a sense of security which betrayed him to his death.

The party started at about half-past nine, and on their way were joined, at the site of Lord Chelmsford's camp of the 2nd, that is, on the neck of the Incenci Mountain, by some officers who, after riding with them some distance, turned off towards the left in the direction of General Wood's camp, the Prince and his companion keeping to the right. After crossing the spruit, which in rainy weather helps to fill the Ityotyozi River, they arrived at the flat-topped hill, nameless on our maps, which is a conspicuous feature in our landscape of this portion of the Zulu frontier, and here the Prince, directing his men to slacken girths for a while, took a sketch of the country. We may here digress to say that the Prince's talent with pen and pencil, combined with his remarkable proficiency in military surveying—that great gift of recognising at once the strategetic capabilities of any spot which so distinguished the First Napoleon—made his contributions to our knowledge of the country to be traversed of great value. His sketch finished, the Prince and Lieut. Carey returned, and the order was given to resume the march, the Prince *en route* pointing out the kraal at which he had been fired upon on his previous visit, and turning off to another close by, which was found empty. A third kraal was then sighted about a mile further on, and towards this the party descended, the Prince having observed that a small river—the Mbazani, as the kafirs call it—would enable the escort to water their horses and make themselves some coffee. The kraal is situated some 200 yards from the river, and consisted of five huts, one with the usual small stone cattle enclosure. Between the kraal and the river stretched a luxuriant growth of tambookie grass, five or six feet in height, with, after the fashion of all deserted Zulu kraals, mealies and kafir corn interspersed. This dense covert did not, however, completely surround the kraal, for in front there was an open space, apparently used by the Zulus, from the ashes and broken earthenware strewn about, as a common cooking ground. Here the party halted, and the Prince gave the order to off-saddle for an hour. The huts betrayed no signs of recent occupation, but two or three dogs were still lingering about the spot. The presumption of course was that the animals attached to their masters' homes, had remained there after the Zulus had deserted the kraal: but seen in the light of the dreadful events that immediately followed, it is more than probable that the dogs belonged to the Zulus, who were then actually stalking the Prince and his companions, who were completely off their guard and chatting together. All the party having turned their horses into the grass and grain crops, and sent the kafir down to the river for water, sat down in the open space and made themselves some coffee. The kafir meanwhile went off again to see that the horses kept together, and so the hour wore on. It is horrible to think of what was passing behind them all this time. Concealed behind a deep donga which lay right across the path taken afterwards by the fugitives, some forty or fifty Zulus were creeping on their victims. Stealing out of the donga, they made their way, completely concealed by the rank vegetation, along the water's edge, and there it is probable lay waiting until the bustle of preparation of the start should give them a favourable opportunity for rushing upon the Prince's party. While thus in ambush they must have been surprised by the kafir, for one of the Zulus left his concealment, and crossing the river was seen by the kafir making off up the opposite hill. The kafir at once returned to the Prince, but at first was not understood. Corporal Grubb, however, knowing the language well, asked him what was the matter, and then interpreted his answer to the Prince. The Prince, meanwhile, had looked at his watch. It was ten minutes to four. "You can give your horses ten minutes more," he had said. But the kafir's intelligence had at once aroused suspicion, and the order was given to saddle up at once. Every man went in search of his horse, and in a few minutes all was ready for the start. The Prince, for a minute, was busy looking to his bit. All stood to their horses—waiting—waiting for the order to mount—waiting for death. "Prepare to mount"—"mount." The word was hardly spoken, when, with a startling crash, there burst from the cover a volley from some forty rifles. The distance was not twenty yards, and the long grass swayed to the sudden rush of the Zulus, as, with a tremendous shout, they charged towards the Prince and his companions. "Usutu!" was their cry, and "Lo! the English cowards!" The horses all swerved at the suddenness of the tumult, and some broke away. Rogers, of Bettington's Horse, was shot before he could recover his horse, and the Prince was unable to mount his charger, a grey of sixteen hands high, always difficult to mount, and on this occasion, frightened by the firing, worse than ever. One by one the party galloped past, the Prince in vain endeavouring to mount. He was passed by Private Letocq. "Depechez vouss'il vous plais, Monsieur," he cried as he passed, dashed by, himself only lying across his saddle; but the Prince made no answer. He was already striving his best. And in a minute he was alone. The Zulus burst out from their covert, yelling and firing after the fugitives. The Prince's horse followed, and the prince was seen by Letocq holding his stirrup-leather with his left hand and the saddle with his right, trying to keep up with his horse, and to mount. He must have made one desperate effort to leap into the saddle, by the help of the holster, and the holster must have given way—and then he fell. The horse trod upon him and galloped off. The Prince regained his feet and ran after the fast-retreating party. Letocq turned on his saddle to look behind him, and the Prince was running on foot with some twelve or thirteen Zulus only a few feet behind him. They all had assegais in their hands—and then? No one saw the dreadful end. But the rest of them galloped on towards General Wood's camp, and, after going some three miles, met General Wood himself and Colonel Buller. They made their report, and those officers, looking through their glasses, saw the Zulus leading away the horses they had taken away—the trophies of their successful attack.

Troopers Rogers and Abel, and the kafir, were killed, Abel being shot in the back by a Martini-Henry bullet as he was galloping from the kraal, Rogers before he could get on to his horse.

WEAK POINTS OF GREAT MEN.

(*Globe.*)

"IT is good," says Macaulay, "to be often reminded of the inconsistency of human nature, and to learn to look without wonder or disgust on the weaknesses which are found in the strongest minds." Of the men who have occupied a prominent position in the annals of their times, there are few who have shewn fewer weaknesses than Macaulay himself. His critics and biographers have indeed related how he was wont to amuse himself after dinner at the Star and Garter at Richmond by building pyramids of tumblers, and there was infinite merriment when at one time, the great essayist, happening to have occasion to write a letter while on business at Windsor Castle, dated his epistle from that historic fortress. Probably nothing was further from the thought of the writer than that there was anything to be particularly proud of in the fact of being at Windsor Castle, or that there was anything that could be taken as a display of vanity in simply recording at the head of his letter the place at which it was written; and as to the pyramids of glasses, the story is, in all probability, the exaggeration of some twaddler who had been pumping the waiters at the Star and Garter. His life must have been singularly free from foibles and petty weaknesses when trifles like these were pounced upon and held up to ridicule by unfriendly wits. Macaulay's one conspicuous weak point was undoubtedly his fondness for hearing himself talk and, according to all authorities, he talked so well as almost to justify the weakness. Even this one little flaw in his good sense he seems to have amended to some extent as years went on, according to Sydney Smith's famous joke. "His enemies," said Sydney, "might, before he went to India, have said that he talked rather too much; but now he has occasional brilliant flashes of silence that make his conversation perfectly delightful."

Everybody knows that the strong common sense of Dr. Johnson had here and there its vulnerable points, as was evidenced by his puerile habit of touching every post as he went along, and by the ludicrous hop, skip and a jump with which it was necessary to his peace of mind that he should enter his own door. "Even his robust mind," says Disraeli, "could not suffer to be exhibited as 'Blinking Sam,'" and in many other trivial matters the burly lexicographer showed foibles scarcely worthy of the strength of his general character. It is curious, indeed, how commonly men of all shades of mind have proved themselves painfully sensitive on any point of personal appearance. Pope was intensely chagrined by an unfriendly "pictured shape" of himself, and even Milton's great soul seems to have been not altogether above giving vent to his displeasure at an engraving of himself which did not come up to what he considered to be his due. What a source of vexations Byron's deformity of foot was the proud and sensitive heart of the poet is very well known; and Akenside's life was embittered by a lameness which not only constituted a personal blemish, but, worse than that, was a perpetual reminder that he was the son of a butcher, his lameness having been caused by the fall of a cleaver from his father's block.

This latter source—a lowly origin—has been very prolific of misery to men who have risen in the world, whatever may have been the sphere into which they have soared. On the stage it is commonly the retired soap-boiler or the butterman suddenly become the possessor of a fortune who is nervously sensitive to any allusion to early days. Off the stage it is quite as commonly the man whose culture and learning might reasonably be expected to raise him above petty vanity of the kind. Rousseau, the son of a cobbler, who, in his declining years, proud of his son's illustrious name and achievements, waited for him outside the door of the theatre in which the poet's first piece had been enthusiastically received. In the enthusiasm and pride of his heart the poor old man attempted to embrace his son, but was brutally and contemptuously repulsed. Wine, which cheered the hearts of all other men, it has been said sickened the hearts of Voiture, for the sight of it always reminded him that he was the son of a vintner, and the same is said to have been the case with Prior. Even Bonaparte would evidently have liked to have been a man of pedigree, as he clearly evinced by absurd references "to the time of the King, my uncle." Speaking of Bonaparte, few men have ever lived whose personal courage has been less open to question, yet it is a curious fact that when in personal danger by the Revolution of Brumaire, and again in the course of his overland journey *en route* for Elba, he displayed no little trepidation and alarm. On the last occasion, when his travelling coach stopped for a change of horses, the angry populace thronged around and threatened violence to the fallen hero. This was likely to be a kind of warfare of which Napoleon had had no experience, and it is said that he betrayed a nervous trepidation quite out of keeping with the character in which he is most familiar to history. Indeed, he is said to have shown himself anxious and uneasy until he set foot on the British vessel which was to convey him to Elba, when he settled down into his accustomed calm, and rendered himself so agreeable to the tars on board that when he left them to go on shore they drank his health, and wished him long life and better luck next time. In landing, he showed another little weakness. The Provencals had insulted and threatened him. He seems to have feared that the inhabitants of Elba would have received him in no very cordial spirit, and the night before the day appointed for his landing he went ashore in disguise, in order to observe for himself the disposition of the people towards him. It seems they decidedly approved of his residence there, believing that it would enhance the importance and prosperity of the island. Satisfied with this, the military hero went aboard again, and next day made an imposing public entry into the chief town of the island. Of military men, perhaps, there never was a name freer from small vanities in a general way than that of Warren Hastings. Mr. Gleig, however, gives us an amusing illustration of the foibles from which even his practical matter of fact character was not free. Every morning, we are told, the first thing Hastings did—when in England that is, and towards the close of his life—was to compose a copy of verses. When the family and guests assembled, the poem made its appearance as regularly as the eggs and rolls, "and," says Macaulay, in commenting on this fact, "Mr. Gleig requires us to believe that if, from any accident, Hastings came to the breakfast table without one of his charming performances, the omission was felt by all as a grievous disappointment. Tastes differ widely," continues the critic. However good the breakfasts at Daylesford may have been, we should have thought the reckoning high if the repast was only to be earned by listening every day to a new madrigal or sonnet composed by the host.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE *Daily News* Correspondent at Capetown writes:

There is little comfort to be derived from a contemplation of the state of affairs in any part of South Africa. In Natal the indecision and the stagnation which have reigned paramount for the past six weeks still continue. Our army, numbering some thirty thousand men, confines itself to inglorious raids in which the capture of a few stray cattle and the "potting" of an occasional Zulu are all that we have to show for an expenditure in men and money which, when we compare it with the result aimed at, may be called truly gigantic. I have it on the best authority that half a million is spent monthly in Natal itself, while the monthly total expenditure cannot fall far short, if any, of one million. You will doubtless have full accounts from your Special Correspondents, of the gallant exploits to which the brave men who have come so far with their hearts high in hope of military glory, are degraded. The attitude of Natal itself, and the unenviable moral effect of all this lavish expenditure on the Colonists, are of even more interest to the dwellers in South Africa. One of my correspondents from Durban writes:—"The feeling of the Colonists here is a queer mixture of fear, disappointment, and avarice—disappointment that Cetewayo should have sued for peace; fear that terms may be settled; and avarice, at having the goose with the golden eggs jeopardised thus early. The Natalians are clamouring loudly now against each other, and it is amusing beyond measure to see the fight which these aasvogels (vultures) are making over the spoil. Charges of bribery and corruption are made threats as high as Table Mountain are uttered, and one trader does not hesitate to tell you that he offered so much and was beaten by another who offered more." All this is very disgusting, but it is not wonderful when one considers that the population of Natal, numbers only 20,000 Europeans, and that as large, or a larger number of soldiers, with all their expenditure, have been suddenly thrust upon them. What the state of the colony will be when all this is over, is not an encouraging reflection. Of the health of the troops in the southern command little is officially known; but facts are stubborn things, and it is absolutely certain that on the 20th May there were in hospital at Durban and Pinetown 34 officers and 862 men, including those wounded in action. This, of course, is entirely irrespective of all those—and they are many—in hospital at the various advanced posts and camps; and not a week passes without a convoy bringing large additions to their number.

The feeling of the native of Natals is becoming very strong on the subject of the war. "What has Cetewayo done?" they say. A curious letter from a native came under my notice the other day. The writer says:—"Who would not weep for the House of Ishaka, Dingane, and Panda, and of Cetewayo, 'Ozituleie engakagali muntu!'" *i. e.*, "who keeps himself quiet, and has never attacked any one." This is Cetewayo's ordinary isibongo, or song of praise or—of battle! The letter concludes, "No, the English are not people who know God. That law which they brought with them, 'Thou shalt not covet what is thy neighbour's,' to them it is just rubbish." It is easy to laugh down such questions, and to deny the existence of such a feeling; but it is there for all that, and it forms a curious commentary on our zeal for the spread of the Gospel and of civilization. Nothing, in fact, can be more annoying than the attitude maintained by Cetewayo. He obstinately refuses to retaliate by making raids on a large scale into Natal, and he will persist in sending in messengers to treat for peace. Little, indeed, is heard of these messengers, and their treatment is certainly not based on the usages either of civilized or savage countries in like circumstances.

On March 23 two recognised messengers, who have been often employed in like capacity, came to the drift at Krantz Kop, where we have a post, with three or four of Bishop Schroeder's men, bearing a white flag. This white flag was fired on to test its sincerity, and in the published accounts of the affair no mention was made of the presence of regular messengers from the King. The message they brought is thus described by a trustworthy native: "Concerning their coming over now, they say that they are sent. Although some of Bishop Schroeder's converts had been sent, the King said that it was not proper that young fellows merely should be sent, he must send responsible men who had been in the habit of being sent, and would be recognised." They (the messengers) said they had been sent here to say, "Cetewayo sends us, saying, "What has he done? In what way has he offended towards them? He prays that peace may be made, and affairs talked over as to this thing which is being done, on account of which he is sleeping out in the open (*i.e.*, is in great distress). He says this ought to be settled by negotiation. That for him, he agrees to the word that there should be a conference at the Lower Tugela to arrange this matter, and that it should be settled according to the laws of the white chiefs; and that this having been set right for him he should live quietly with the people who are left to him, according to his request." This message seems on the face of it humble enough, but no doubt it was held to conceal a deep and dangerous ruse, for the messengers who arrived on March 23rd were still prisoners at Krantz Kop on May 6th. They were sent back on May 9th with a message to the effect that all communications must be made to the northern column, some hundred miles away. Again Cetewayo sent messengers to Ekowe with a white flag. They were allowed to come in, and were kept in irons and subjected to very rough treatment. The affair is thus described by a native in the Natal Contingent, who was shut up in Ekowe with the force. "There came two men to our scouts carrying a white flag; they were asked 'Where do you come from?' We are sent by Cetewayo;' he says to you, 'Go then, and his force will go away.' He says, 'Was any one first installed and then destroyed?' He entreats for peace; he says, 'Have pity; what has he done to you? He says, 'Stop fighting and go home, and his force, which is blocking the way, shall move off." Yet again did Cetewayo send messengers to Fort Pearson with messages almost identical in their tone of supplication for peace. And again the only answer he received was a reference to the northern column. Most assuredly our commanders and rulers, whatever their other virtues may be, have no idea of making a bridge for a flying enemy, and Sir Stafford Northcote's expressed anxiety for a speedy settlement reads somewhat strangely in the light of the unceremonious handling which Cetewayo's messengers have received at our hands.

The catch-word of the day here and in Natal is "No patched-up peace," and in our anxiety to avoid the appearance of an unsatisfactory settlement, we may, perchance, run into the opposite extreme. But from every point of view the situation is difficult and bewildering. That Cetewayo and his people really desire peace seems certain; but, if granted, it is only too probable that in a few years' time the Zulu King may not unnaturally turn round and say, "You had no confidence in me when I trusted you and held my hand; now the tables are turned, and you must take your chance." Under such circumstances the doom of Natal would be sealed. Still, to advance to the destruction of the Zulus in the face of their abject and repeated offers of submission, is a task revolting to common humanity, and one which even when it is accomplished will leave a legacy of untold trouble, while the accomplishment itself will cost thousands of lives and millions of treasure.

Delagoa Bay, situated in the immediate rear of the Zulus, and within a few days' march of Cetewayo's kraal, ought naturally to be a point of much interest at present, but the fatal blight of Portuguese apathy seems to have settled down like a cloud on place and people. A correspondent from there writes to me—"Lorenco Marques is quiet in comparison with the past, owing to the stoppage of the gun trade. Cetewayo has sent messengers to the governor here, asking if he was friendly to him, and requesting war material, principally gunpowder, to which his Excellency answered that "The Portuguese Government are friendly to the Zulu nation, but they cannot supply them with any more guns, powder, or lead." That seemed to surprise the Induna, to be friendly and still not to assist Cetewayo in his time of need. Many of Cetewayo's Indunas are at the neighbouring kraals. The son of the present king of the Amatongas has refused to join Cetewayo, and there is a generally favourable feeling towards the English. This mission of Cetewayo's to secure powder shows, perhaps a shortness of munitions of war in Zululand, but it may also merely be an expedition to spy out a line of retreat in the event of any necessity for such arising. It does seem rather strange that no attempt has been hitherto made to utilise this friendly feeling among the Amatongas, who have been left to the diplomatic efforts of the Zulu Indunas.

In our own colony there is little to record beyond the adulation heaped upon Sir Bartle Frere and the slow progress of our two native disturbances. Official accounts from Basutoland describe with much gusto the employment of smoke and dynamite in the reduction of the rebels, who, it appears, have taken to caves. So promptly are the new discoveries of science pressed into the aid of an advancing civilization.

ZADKIEL.—A correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—"As you have referred to "Zadkiel's Almanac" before in connection with the Zulu affair; let me draw your attention to his predictions for June 1879, under the heading of "Voices of the Stars,"—"*a youthful prince will be among the sufferers.*" The Prince Imperial was assegaied in June."

THE CAT CONDEMNED.

(*United Service Gazette.*)

SINCE the House of Commons has resolved that the infliction of corporal punishment shall in future be limited to twenty-five lashes, a strong opinion has been steadily gaining ground, both within and without the service, that flogging should be abolished. It certainly is now desirable that the Government should at once give up flogging as a penalty both in the Army and Navy. There can be no doubt that corporal punishment is ultimately doomed, and within a few years will be suppressed. If the Government, with the strong support that it now has in the House of Commons, cannot resist the proposal to reduce the number of lashes from fifty to twenty-five, it is perfectly certain that in a new Parliament, recruited with many more Liberal members, the total abolition of flogging will be easily carried. Nor is it necessary that flogging should be retained under these altered circumstances. To a good man the punishment of twenty-five lashes is as much degradation as that of fifty lashes, while to a bad man the infliction of twenty-five is perfectly ridiculous, and would be laughed at. Punishments which are meant to deter the bad must be totally inoperative when they cease to be terrible, and are only ridiculous. In a few years the Army will have derived benefit from the compulsory education, which is now a portion of the national system; and with the progress of education infliction of punishments which cause physical pain must tend to diminish. It is perfectly certain that corporal punishment limited to twenty-five lashes will not restrain bad characters from plundering or other excess in the field, and some other punishment must be devised. It would, therefore, appear advisable that as flogging must soon cease to be, it might be as well at once renounced.

Nor is the argument sound that in case flogging is abolished, the penalty of death must be substituted for corporal punishment. The German army has lately been engaged in two great campaigns, and numbers superior to those which the British Army is ever likely to place in the field have been held under firm discipline when victorious in a hostile country under circumstances which might peculiarly have tempted to plunder and excess. Yet during the whole course of those wars no soldier was shot nor was any flogged. If discipline can be maintained in the German ranks without barbarous punishments, certainly our officers and non-commissioned officers should be able to dispense with them in our own. That facilities exist even in our Army for inflicting other punishments in serious cases is evident from the fact that lately in Zululand a sergeant was sentenced by court-martial to the outrageous and terrible punishment of five years' penal servitude for a very venial error when on outpost duty. If, as we have seen in time of war, penal servitude can be adjudged by a court-martial, the last excuse for flogging has been already exploded. In a few years the cat-o'-nine-tails will be as much a relic of the past as the boot, the thumbscrew, or the wooden horse. It would be grateful to the country and to the services if the naval and military authorities, instead of being pressed and forced by the steady advance of public opinion into a course which is inevitable and assured, would look at once a little beyond the immediate present, recognize what must be, and cast away for ever the cat and the triangle.

THE EYE WITNESS AT EKOWE.

THE July number of "Blackwood's Magazine" contains an account of the adventures of the Ekowe garrison by "one who was there," which will be read with the deepest interest by all. It is more than a plain unvarnished narrative; there is humour and pathos in every page, while the main incidents are told with felicity and vigour. The writer deals first with the march from the Tugela, describing the difficulties of transport which displayed themselves even thus early in the campaign; the failure of military transport officers, as compared with civilians thoroughly acquainted with oxen and transport work, and the superiority of mules over oxen. "Mules," he says, "do their work well in Zululand; they want but little corn, and the grass does not disagree with them as it does with horses." It is satisfactory to know, therefore, that large numbers of mules are now on their way to Natal. With the details of the combat on the Inyezane, and of Colonel Pearson's masterly dispositions, we are all sufficiently familiar, as we are with the now famous form of Zulu battle array. It is a new fact, however, to hear that this formation is known as "the Beast." But the detailed arrangements for the occupation of Ekowe are less well known to us. Pearson's care and forethought appear to have been evident from the first; every effort was made to fortify the position, to send back useless mouths as soon as it had been determined to put aside Lord Chelmsford's advice to retreat, but to hold the fort at all hazards to the last. It seems to have been a mistake, however, to part with the cavalry, nearly all of whom were sent back to the Tugela. They might have been lost, but they could have been fed easily enough. "In losing the cavalry we lost the eyes and ears of the force," and the meritorious organization of a scratch pack of mounted infantry were but a poor substitute, bold and plucky though they proved themselves. In constructing the fort, the ingenuity of the engineers in utilising all possible materials was something wonderful. The transport gear was largely employed. "The waggons were placed round the inside of the parapet, a few yards distant. When loaded up with corn, blankets, biscuits, and other stores, they made excellent traverses. The yokes to the waggons made good blindages to the blinded batteries; the reins—stripes of hide soaked in grease—the engineers found useful in binding up fascines, &c. The wire from the trektows, by which the waggons are drawn, made entanglements, caught in which I should very much like to have seen Master Zulu. He would have thought it "uncanny." It was not very early in the blockade, which soon became developed, that the question of supplies became serious. At first all hands were on full rations, and none had dipped into their private stores. Medicines only were scarce, and the baggage of those who had gone back, and which had been left behind, was closely examined, to take out all it might contain in the shape of chlorodyne, Eno's fruit salt, pyretic saline, &c., besides other medicines. . . . . . Effervescing drinks appeared to be much in favour with Zulu campaigners, while there was no end to "Cockle's Pills." But the days of short commons soon dawned. The meat ration was reduced; tea there was none, and coffee was scarce, the biscuit hard and full of weavils. But pumpkins were secured from neighbouring gardens, and were a "great addition to our ration. Boiled as a vegetable, or put in stews! frittered pumpkins! pumpkin pie (just like a good apple tart)! pumpkin squash! there is no end to the variety of dishes you can make with it. . . . We rapidly became good cooks, and a friendly spirit of rivalry existed among the different messes." Matters were mended a little by the sale of the effects of those who had left. But the prices fetched were enormous. A tin of lobster went for eighteen shillings, one of salmon for fifteen shillings. They were "bought by a private soldier; he took a tin under each arm, went outside the fort, seated himself, and then and there eat both tins! He wasn't not going to waste it on friends, he said." Mealies were still plentiful, and the "mealie meal formed our staple food for breakfast, and was much liked eaten as porridge." By and bye things deteriorated. The slaughter oxen were gone and only the draught oxen remained. There was a great want of fatty food; without fat no cakes could be made, nor the stringy beef fried. "Boot dubbing was found to be a poor substitute, and 'waggon grease,' which some of us inveigled the transport officer to supply us with, was found not to answer very well, being mixed up a good deal with tar. We had therefore to do what we could without fat, but our scare-crow bodies showed how bad was our best."

Nor were the more active anxieties of attack from the enemy wanting. It was known that large bodies of Zulus surrounded the fort. Shots were often exchanged with them. They were seen often in great numbers upon the surrounding hills. Sometimes the Zulus shouted across a ravine to the herd boys of the garrison, chaffing them upon the thin state of the oxen and the deserted state of the fort. "Pray that the sun shines for a long time today, for you look on it for the last time. We are coming to take coffee with you to-morrow morning." And another time, "Why don't you take more care of Cetewayo's cattle, and get them fatter? He will want them soon!" Then came the welcome flashes which told the garrison that they were not quite forgotten; they heard of reinforcements arriving, of plans for relief. The first flash was a welcome surprise:—"It was some time before we realized what it was. Some said it was the grass or kraal burning, but at last it dawned upon us it was Tugela speaking to us. Great was our joy. Faces that had long borne an anxious desponding look assumed a more hopeful aspect; new energy, new life seemed to be instilled in us, as we found all was not over." But the days passed and the relieving columns lingered. The little garrison was sorely vexed by sickness and privations. Medicines were exhausted; the sun was terribly hot and raised a blister in no time. "If you got the smallest scratch and it was exposed to the sun, a nasty eating sore would be caused which would become what they call a 'Natal sore,' very painful and very difficult to heal." Then at length came the welcome news that Lord Chelmsford had started. Orders were issued for the garrison to be ready to issue forth on a named day. One evening we could distinguish a black looking mass to the south-east of us, in the direction of Gingihlovo; this was Lord Chelmsford's column in its laager of waggons. Next morning guns were heard in that direction. "We all went out to the edge of our plateau to watch the battle, which, as the crow flies, was not more than four miles off, though twelve by road. It was curious watching this conflict, and knowing that on the issue of it depended pretty well our own existence; but from the first the result was never a moment in doubt." What followed is already ancient history. But in those details of what Colonel Pearson and his gallant garrison actually endured, the present narrative covers new ground; and told as they are with truthfulness and simple force, they cannot fail to commend themselves to that large section of the public whose attention is just now engrossed by the progress of the Zulu war.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S TRAGEDY.

(*Daily News.*)

IN the early days of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, when coat collars were high and ample and jet black satin stocks spread wide in glossy wrinkles upon the bosoms of the dandies of Pallmall, there issued from the intensely fashionable publishing house of Mr. Colburn a pamphlet bearing the title "Alarcos: a Tragedy, by Disraeli, the Younger." Forty years have elapsed since then; but there is no evidence to show that the distinguished author of this production has during that long period ever invited the attention of managers to his work. Nevertheless about eleven years ago "Count Alarcos" did find its way on the stage when a daring lessee of Astley Theatre having made some slight modifications—presumptively with Mr. Disraeli's assent, for otherwise these proceedings might certainly have been stopped by injunction—ventured to act it for the benefit of the patrons of that establishment. On the first night curiosity seems to have attracted visitors from other quarters. The session was not then ended, and as the theatre in which this long-neglected work was destined at last to find bodily presentment is actually within sight of the two Houses of Legislature it is easy to imagine that some political friends or opponents may have thought it worth while to slip across Westminster Bridge that evening to see what the actors would be able to make of it. We regret to say that a contemporary chronicler has pithily recorded the fact that "the audience came prepared to laugh, and went away not disappointed," though it is just to observe that the acting does not appear to have been of a kind to sustain the dignity of blank verse or to rescue speeches in the high heroic or the solemnly tragic vein from ludicrous associations. It is, however, not to be concealed that the first representation left a very decided impression that the thing would not do. The gloomy terrors of the piece were found to be oppressive up to a point, and thenceforward relief seems to have been sought in a watchful look out for anything of an absurd or maladroit kind. When audiences are in this mood bad acting is apt to grow worse. One actress, who played what is in the technical language of the stage "the second lady's part," is said to have acquitted herself fairly, but, unhappily, this only served to remind the chronicler of the description of Juliet—

So shows a snowy dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.

Altogether, "Count Alarcos" can hardly be said to have had on the occasion referred to a fair trial. Perhaps it may be for this reason, among others, that the authorities of the Crystal Palace have determined to revive Lord Beaconsfield's tragedy for the entertainment of that curiously grave and earnest class of playgoers who are believed never to be seen at the play save when with book in hand they sit out an afternoon performance in the theatre at Sydenham. It was played here for the first time on Thursday before a large audience, who listened to the rather diffuse speeches of its personages with exemplary patience; applauded whenever fair opportunity presented itself, and were certainly not heard to laugh more than four or five times during the whole three [illegible]

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in the representation. The laughter, which we are bound to say hardly exceeded the limits of a well-bred titter, was unfortunately not bestowed upon passages intended by the author to excite mirth, nor were these passages in themselves of a mirthful kind. They were, on the contrary distinguished, as a rule, rather by an accumulation of terrible details, which seemed to miss their effect from the very prodigality with which they were presented to the imagination of the audience.

The old Spanish ballad which has furnished the theme of the play represents the Count as victim of an exaggerated sense of his duty as a loyal vassal. It is the desire of the King that he should get rid of his meek and beautiful wife in order that he may marry the Infanta, the Princess Soliza, whence Alarcos, having made a vow so to do, deliberately strangles his wife with a handkerchief. In dying the Countess pardons her husband, but prophecies that within thirty days the King, the Infanta, and finally the guilty Count himself, "shall appear before the judgment seat;" and so it proves. In assigning this story, which is without indications of date, to the twelfth century, the author of the tragedy has modified some of its features. It may perhaps have struck the reader that it was already depressing enough for the purposes of the tragic poet; but it is noteworthy that the effect nevertheless of the alterations introduced is uniformly to increase its dismissal complexion. There is very little sense of duty of any kind about the Count Alarcos of the play. Like Orsino, in Shelley's terrible drama of "The Cenci," he has a "sky equivocating vein." He complains of the hypocrisy and wickedness of his fellow Castilians, but in private makes no pretence to any superiority in those respects. "Men," he observes, who

"Smiled on me to-day
Would gladly dig my grave; and yet I smiled.
And gave them coin as ready as their own,
And not less base."

He has little reason to feel at ease in the Royal Palace, for he had been banished by the King at the instigation of his Queen, because, as her daughter does not scruple to observe to her Royal father, he "did reject" her "wanton overtures." Nevertheless, the unamiable Soliza no sooner makes love to him than Alarcos determines to get rid of his wife—first by tempting her to encourage the advances of a profligate admirer, then by bribing an assassin. When these means fail, and the wicked husband has grown weary of such unaimiable exclamations as "Will no pest descend upon her blood," he seizes the weapon himself from the grasp of the remorseful cut throat, and after the fashion of Macbeth despatches his victim in an antechamber. As regards the Princess it may be safely said that the Borgias and Brinvilliers of history would show fair by her side. The mere discovery that the lady she has so deeply injured is comely tempts her to aim a blow at her with a poignard while she is lying sick and helpless, the deed being only averted by timely interposition. The King, it may be said, fully sustains the reputation of the tyrant of the ballad; and other varieties of villany are furnished by young gallants of the court, who plan deeds of blood in a lively jesting vein, and hire bravos to aid them in shameful designs, without a token even of a consciousness of the heinousness of their behaviour. Amidst all these wicked folk there is the injured Countess, who draws the line at spying her husband's movements in a rather shabby fashion, and is otherwise really a respectable lady. There is also a Moor who hires himself to cut throats, not for pay but for protection against persecuting enemies, and who finally exhibits a touch of conscience by stabbing himself rather than fulfil an oath to do the bloodthirsty bidding of his exacting master. Beyond these no ray of goodness relieve the story, which, to use an expression of one of the personages, is from the first "haunted with presaged gloom." The operation of the curse which, as we have seen, extended in the original ballad over thirty days is of course hastened in the play; indeed, the curse itself is necessarily lost sight of since the murder of the Countess takes place off the stage, and is indicated only by a shriek. We may here observe that a good deal is accomplished in the play by sounds from invisible disturbers—serenades vocal and instrumental, screams, tolling of bells, and occasional blasts of trumpets and horns, being invested from time to time with special significance. Thunder and lightning may also be reckoned among these outside manifestations. A thunderbolt plays, indeed, a very important part, for it is by this agency that the wicked Infanta is finally struck to the ground, as we are told, "a blighted corpse." Indirectly, this bolt may even be said to have slain the guilty hero for as soon as he has learned the fatal news he stabs himself, calling on what few of the personages now remain unstabbed or unstrangled to observe that—

The Count Alarcos lived
To find a hell on earth; yet thus he sought
A deeper and a darker.

The prevailing characteristic of the style of Lord Beaconsfield's work can hardly be said to be a noble simplicity. The personages are apt to exclaim, "rash caitiff!" whenever opportunity occurs; and they apostrophise the Moor as "Dusk infidel." When the profligate admirer, waxing over bold, ejaculates, "Thou art mine!" and insists on encircling "this delicate waist," the persecuted Countess replies, "Unhand me, sir!" in an approved fashion which ought to have conciliated Lambeth audiences. Its cut-throats swagger, too, more than seems absolutely needful. Perhaps they may be considered to make up for this by their curious tameness when called upon to proceed to business, as will be seen in the following remarkable passage:

(The bravos rush in and assault Alarcos, who, with drawn sword keeps them at bay.)
Alar.—So, so, who plays with Princes' blood?
No sport for varlets. Thus, and thus, I'll teach ye
To know your station (*thrusts.*)
First Bravo. Ah!
Second Bravo. Away!
Third Bravo. Fly, fly!
Fourth Bravo. No place for quiet men.
[*The Bravos run off.*]

There is no doubt a certain merit in the pretty uniform maintenance of the sombre key of the play. The frank wickedness of barbarous ages is even presented with a fidelity that approaches to true creative power. The personages, indeed, seem to be absolutely ignorant of modern standards of morals; they go about seeking the gratification of their own desires, and the accomplishment of their own guilty ends with an unscrupulousness which in itself is striking to the imagination. There are some truly dramatic situations in the play, and there may be found in old collections many a piece inferior in power which has yet moved audiences and even enjoyed a sustained popularity. The decay of faith in tragic terrors may justly be held accountable in some degree for the weakness of the impression left by the performance. We are compelled, moreover, to add that the interpretation which the tragedy receives at the Crystal Palace is not of a kind to lay Lord Beaconsfield under any great obligations. The performers generally had but a weak hold upon the lines of the text. Miss Moodie, who represents the Princess Soliza, is an actress of considerable power, but she does not greatly shine in this impersonation, which wants the concentration and sustained energy necessary to give the impress of truth to so terrible a portrait. Mr. Brooke, as the Count, plays solemnly enough; but his solemnity is more apt to suggest a sense of injured innocence than a depth of unrelenting depravity. There is some subtlety in the portrayal of this character; but it must be looked for in the words rather than in the actor's tones or command of suggestive arts. Oran, the Moor, who is at once crafty and faithful, cruel and superstitious in points of honour, stands out in very distinct outlines in the play: nor does Mr. McIntyre altogether fail to indicate these attributes, but there is a perilous tendency in this actor to indulge in gestures and attitudes of an unpicturesque kind. Under all the circumstances this somewhat dismal production of Lord Beaconsfield's younger days—when the tragedy was published he had attained the mature age of thirty-four may be considered fortunate in the reception that it received from an audience presumptively little accustomed or disposed to sup so very full of horrors.

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(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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